The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1988 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Weather—Political Affairs—Trial for Murder.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

Among all the matters of interest in this "boiling caldron" in which we dwell, nothing is more deserving of note than our lovely Spring-like weather. To-day has been as warm as September—no fires have been needed in offices since morning, and this evening our store doors are standing open without fires. We have scarcely had a cold day since the 1st of December, and the oldest inhabitants of Kansas pronounce this among the finest, as the last two were among the coldest, of Kansas Winters. We all say now that if this is a type of what we are to find in this land of our late adoption, we are more than satisfied, and never will look towards the setting sun for another home. But a few miles in the country I hear of breaking teams now plowing up the acres with as much ease as if it were May, and I have seen a gentleman to-day just from Eldorado, some 130 miles southwest from this, who says the green grass is ever three inches high, and is still growing on the bottoms. Of course the stock require no hay in such a country, but will run out all Winter and come round in the Spring in excellent condition.

Digging cellars, plastering, and building of all kinds is as practicable now as any time within the year, and at all hours of the day our city carries with it the din and bustle of a metropolis. Within the past year the number of buildings have more than doubled, and from present appearances we shall advance this year at a still greater ratio. The Eldridge House is rapidly progressing, and will be open for business in the Spring. I will soon send you a full schedule of the business of the city.

In one department we can make a large show, if in no other. To-day we have had two Legislators in full blast and four courts, all at the same time, and they severally had crowded halls of spectators, showing that after providing all our workshops and places of business with men, we have enough left for half-a-dozen public gatherings.

JACK HENDERSON has been under examination before our Probate Judge MILLER to-day, and the trial is postponed until Friday next. Vigilant efforts have been made to obtain his release through Judge CATO's interference, and otherwise, but all to no purpose. The Pro-Slavery clan have offered to guarantee us the certificates to our members of the Legislature in Leavenworth County, if he could be given up, but every such offer has only been received with contempt. JACK and his friends are growing somewhat alarmed, as they see the case partakes more of seriousness than they at first realized. The vote at the precinct on the Kansas which he took from the hands of the Judges has not been counted yet upon either side, and if it was counted as it now reads, it would give a Pro-Slavery majority, not only in the Legislature, but would elect the whole Pro-Slavery State ticket. It becomes a matter of grave importance, therefore, to us all, that JACK should be retained until the result of the matter is known. CALHOUN started from Weston, Mo., to-day for Washiugton, and will not return until he gets his instructions from the "Old man" how to proceed in the emergency.

It seems from the latest news that BUCHANAN, with the South generally, is overjoyed with the news that the Free-State Party was divided and that a faction had bolted the decision of a Convention and were running a ticket. Just as could have been expected. Those opposed to voting saw this from the first, and this news is good evidence that they were right. From our latest returns, there will be from 12,000 to 15,000 votes against the Lecompton Constitution, while not over 2,000 legal votes were cast for it. That is a true exposition of the whole case. Let Congress trifle with such facts if they can afford to. It is the mission of the Free-State Party of Kansas to *make*, as well as unmake, Presidents. But I am losing sight of the Lawrence Courts.

Last Saturday a Shawnee Indian, named NED TOULEY, was shot by a company of white men, and a man named SHULER is arrested and now on trial for the murder. The deed was committed near the mouth of the Wakarusa, some seven miles east of this place.

For a long time our settlers have been trespassing upon the Indian lands in that vicinity—cutting a large amount of valuable timber, for which they refused all restitution. The Shawnees have recently commenced several lawsuits against the trespassers, and were in a fair way to recover heavy damages. At this stage of the proceedings, Messrs. SHULER, LOYD, GREEN and others, went upon the disputed ground for some purpose, and the Shawnees ordered them off, as they have done often before. A quarrel ensued, and TOULEY was shot. The land evidently belonged to the Indians, as they had made their selections there under the late treaty. Such are the facts as they appear before the trial. SHULER is the only one yet found of the company, and the Shawnees are greatly enraged, and declare that they shall get his scalp as soon as he is released. The night following the murder, they burnt SHULER's house, and some half-a-dozen others in the vicinity.

The interesting trial of Mrs. CANFIELD, charged with poisoning her husband, was concluded yesterday, after a hearing of eight days.

The closing argument on the part of the defence was made yesterday forenoon by JOHN HUTCHINSON, Esq., who displayed great legal ability in a most scathing review of the whole testimony presented, in which he occupied three hours. He contended that there was not conclusive proof that Mr. C. died of poison—that if he was poisoned, there was no proof that Mrs. C. was the guilty agent—that they had always lived happily together, that Mr. C., on his deathbed, when told that he had been poisoned, said he could not account for it; that he had not a particle of suspicion that his wife could do such a deed, and at last willed her his entire property, and requested that she should go East and live with his father's family; that there was an evident conspiracy on the part of those living in the same house with her, who had been the main witnesses against her, actuated by a relentless spirit of jealousy to ruin her, first, by insulting her and maligning her private character; second, by attempting her ruin before a court of justice.

He was followed in behalf of the prosecution by M. T. CONWAY, Esq., in an argument about one hour in length, in which he contended that the evidence of the physicians was satisfactory that Mr. C. came to his death by poison, and that that poison was arsenic. Mrs. C. had bought arsenic the day before he was taken violently sick after eating some beef soup which she had made for him. Although the evidence against the prisoner was circumstantial, it was no more so than it always is in cases of poison. Mrs. C. had said that she and her husband were of different temperaments, and consequently, they had less enjoyment together than if it were otherwise. She loved life—he loved seclusion. She had said she had another man, and only loved Mr. C. to have a home, but was too proud spirited to leave him. This showed she might have a *motive* in taking his life. A daguerrotype of "an intimate friend" was found in her possession, and when the Sheriff was searching her house she attempted to hide it under the carpet. These are a few of the points in evidence upon both sides. Justice SADD, with evident emotion, immediately gave his verdict that she must be held for trial at the next term of the District Court. Many were disappointed at this, as there was no direct testimony to convict her. It is hardly possible that she can be convicted upon such testimony, even before a Cato. She is not placed in confinement, and the Sheriff intends to allow her to live in her own house, and carry on her millinery business as formerly—without bail—as the case is not bailable. There is considerable sympathy manifested for her, and she stands better with the public than before her trial. Still, it is one of those cases that will probably always remain a mystery. All must admit that she has eccentricities—has been imprudent both in words and action at times, but that does not prove her guilty of murder.

The Legislatures I have not space to notice now. The Territorial has passed an act to *abolish Slavery* in the Territory of Kansas, to take effect in February A fugitive slave bill is in the State Legislature, similar to the law in Vermont upon that subject. A bill will pass to-morrow providing for taking the census, within twenty days, at Oxford, Kickapoo, McGee County, and other famous cities. RANDOLPH.

The Kansas Election.

From the Washington Union.

General CLARKSON arrived in this city last evening from Kansas Territory with the Lecompton Constitution, which, being addressed to the President, was immediately placed in his possession.

General CLARKSON informs us that the vote of the Delaware Crossing precinct had been returned to the Commissioner for Leavenworth County, and was in his possession at the time the returns were opened and counted in presence of the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and Governor, and that it amounts to something over three hundred votes This gives the Democrats a majority in Leavenworth County, and consequently a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

We are also informed that the Free-State vote, said to have been rejected by General CALHOUN because it was returned to Gen. DENVER, *had not been returned at the time the aforesaid opening and counting took place.* It was cast at the Free-State polls held, under authority of the Territorial Legislature, for a vote on the Constitution, and that alone, and was not returned even to the Governor until the next day after the counting, but before the publication of the result by the Speaker and President, and was embraced by them in their aggregate. *Hence it is claimed that all the Free-State officers have been elected.*

General CALHOUN will be here in a few days, when he will doubtless furnish complete returns.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE.

From the National Intelligencer.

These paragraphs exhibit some inconsistencies which need explanation. The election took place on the 4th of January, and the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution required that the polls should be returned to the *President* of the Convention within eight days after the election. By the above statement it appears that the poll for "Delaware Crossing," a precinct in Leavenworth County, was not so returned, but was placed in the hands of the *Commissioner* of the county, and by him retained until after all the other returns had been counted. This return, nevertheless, seems now to be recognized as a valid return by Mr. CALHOUN, whilst he rejects as irregular other returns which were inadvertently made to the *Governor* of the Territory. We cannot perceive, as these returns were alike irregularly made, *how one class of them can be counted and not the other.*

It appears from a history of the vote of the Delaware Crossing Precinct, published in our paper of Tuesday last, that the real vote at that place was only *thirty-five.* It is now represented to be "something over three hundred," and changes the position of parties in the Legislature. How it was magnified is stated by Mr. J. GARRETT, one of the election judges who was arrested for making a fraudulent return. He excused himself, on oath, by stating that the original returns, which he signed, only showed *thirty-five* votes, and that they were sent to Mr. CALHOUN *by Mr. John D. Henderson, who, it is alleged, fraudulently altered the returns,* for which offence he was arrested, and is still held in custody at Lawrence. That account also states that Mr. CALHOUN declared that *no* returns had been received from Delaware Crossing, whilst the *Union,* on the contrary, says that they were received and counted.

How these discrepancies are to be reconciled it is not for us to decide.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st, and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet in Consultation on the Lecompton Constitution.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Attempt to Take Up the Minnesota Bill in the Senate—The Joint Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature Read in the House, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

The Cabinet is in extraordinary council this morning, having for the first time an authenticated copy of the Lecompton Constitution before them. The President's Special Message to accompany its transmission to Congress has already been prepared, but it may not be communicated till to-morrow.

About fifty Missourians, temporarily in Washington, this morning paid a visit of courtesy to the President, who for a short time absented himself from the Cabinet to give them audience.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the petition of 97 citizens of the United States praying that measures be taken for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, and for its annexation to the United States.

Mr. BIGLER introduced a joint resolution for the completion and preservation of the Digests and Statistics of mines and manufactures, collected in the taking of the last census. Referred.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill to alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts in Vermont.

The consideration of the Army bill was resumed.

Mr. HOUSTON opposed the bill. He saw no necessity for a large Standing Army in a time of peace. It was contrary to the theory of our Government. We ridiculed the idea of making dragoons of men, who had never mounted a horse in their lives, and did not even know how to bridle one, who would have to be tied on until they learned to ride, and then they would be in danger of going heels over head when they were brought into action. [Laughter.]

At 1 o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill was called up, it being the special order at that hour.

Mr. DAVIS expressed a hope that the Army bill would not be postponed, as it was of the utmost importance that speedy action should be taken upon it.

Mr. WILSON had an amendment to offer, and wished to have an opportunity to have it printed.

Mr. STUART argued a question of order, maintaining that the Army bill, being unfinished business, had priority over all special orders.

Mr. SEWARD trusted that, by unanimous consent, the gentleman from Texas would be allowed to proceed, as it was very unpleasant to be cut off in the midst of one's remarks. This was agreed to.

Mr. HOUSTON resumed, and advocated the raising of volunteers to meet all necessary exigencies, saying that they were not more expensive than regular troops, and decidedly preferable. Four additional regiments were raised some years ago, the expense of which was probably something like the twenty millions now a deficit in the Treasury. What have they done? Killed a few Indian warriors and many women and children. Such conduct reflects but little credit upon civilization. Better to treat them like men, and elevate them, than deceive and rob, and then hunt them down like savage beasts. Do justice to them, and you will need no standing army on the frontiers.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of an amendment to the Army Bill in the form of a substitute, to the effect that the President, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States, maintaining peace with the Indian tribes, and protecting citizens on the routes of emigration to Utah, to be employed only in said Territory, be authorized to call for and accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding 5,000 in all, officers and men, to serve twelve months unless previously discharged; and appropriating ——dollars for the purpose of carrying its provisions into effect.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved that the Senate take up the bill providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, saying that he was in favor of the Pacific Railroad bill, but thought that the question of allowing Senators from the new State ought to take precedence of other business. The Pacific Railroad was a measure in which those gentlemen were deeply interested.

Mr. GWIN was anxious to consider the Pacific Railroad bill. The Senators from Minnesota, he was inclined to think, could not get their seats before the passage of that measure.

Mr. GREEN said there were several considerations which must necessarily be brought to bear when the Minnesota bill shall be taken up. The question of representation would depend upon questions of fact not yet decided. All the returns of the census were not yet received. The bill would therefore be prejudiced by prematurely considering it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought that respect for Minnesota and the two gentlemen who have been selected to represent her on this floor, made it a primary duty of the Senate to consider the subject. They had a right to take seats and be heard on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. SEWARD was in favor of the Pacific Railroad bill, but should be obliged to vote against taking it up at this time. He believed, with Mr. CRITTENDEN, that the Minnesota case presented a question of privilege, and that those two Senators ought to be allowed to take their seats at the earliest day possible. That would give an increased vote for the Pacific Railroad bill, and he was afraid there would not be strength enough to carry it without them.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, a member of the Committee on Territories, objected to taking up the Minnesota bill, not having had an opportunity to read the report, in consequence of sickness.

Mr. GREEN did not want a collision between the two measures. He thought the reason assigned by Mr. FITZPATRICK sufficient for postponing the Minnesota bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS felt it to be his duty to press the motion, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. GREEN remarked that Mr. SEBASTIAN, a member of the Committee on Territories, was detained from his seat by sickness, and desired to be present when the Minnesota bill was taken up. Let that bill be passed over until the proper time, and Minnesota will glide into the Union without causing a ripple upon the stream.

Mr. MASON said, events have occurred, and others are at hand, which might enlighten the American mind upon the subject of the admission of new States into the Union. This proposition had been only a few days before the Senate, and had not been thoroughly examined. He was not aware that when the question should come in a regular and proper course before the Senate, any objection would be made to the admission of Minnesota. There had been, however, very great irregularities in the mode of erecting that State, and they required some examination before the subject could be acted upon. Why this undue haste to have the subject taken up out of its order? There were other subjects which might also be considered in connection with this. It was known that in the course of this week, and possibly in a day or two, the application of another territory would be received for admittance into the Union as a State. He did not know where the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) would stand upon that question. If Kansas should present herself for admission in the manner which was expected, he did not know where the great array of Senators on the Democratic side would stand. He was not prepared to take up the bill for consideration. When the Senate shall have had further time to take more extended views of all the circumstances and probable exigencies that may surround the admission of new States at this session, it might be found desirable that such questions should be considered separately, but he was not disposed to take up one of these measures until the other was matured at least. The Lecompton Constitution is now in Washington, and when it shall be presented to the Senate it will be probably accompanied by authentic information touching all matters connected with it. He hoped it would not meet with so much opposition as has been anticipated, but thought not a single step should be taken in reference to the admission of new States until we are able to see exactly where we stand. There might be circumstances when it would be found a matter necessary for the Southern States in order to determine where they stand in this Union, that the two questions should be taken together.

Mr. WILSON said that he and the people he represented were favorable to any just and practicable measure for the construction of a Pacific Railroad; but he felt constrained to advocate the postponement of this measure, in order to consider the question of the admission of Minnesota into the Union. An act was passed last session authorizing the people to form a Constitution and State Government for this purpose, and they have complied with its provisions. There were irregularities, but all parties agreed to the Constitution, which was submitted and received 30,000 votes against 500. The voice of Minnesota on this subject approached unanimity. All regularities as to form ought to yield to the substance. He hoped that the Senate and the country would notice the position taken by the Senator from Virginia, who was opposed to giving consideration to this measure because he supposed that the Senators upon the Republican side of the House may oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The Senator did not want to act on the question of the admission of a State under the Constitution authorized by Congress, because he wants to see what the Republicans intend doing when the proposition for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will be presented. He would say to the Senator from Virginia now, in order that there can be no misunderstanding, that they would oppose the consummation of the Lecompton swindle by all the means they could employ under the rules of this body, and he presumed this will be the case in the other House. Neither he nor the country could see why a territory which has formed a constitution in accordance with the organic act—a constitution which has received the sanction of nearly the entire people of the territory, and under which was elected the Legislature, which has been in session for nearly two months, and during that time been passing laws—should be kept out of the Union to await examination of all the facts connected with Kansas. There was no such connection between the two subjects as to justify such a proceeding. There was a need for immediate action to bring Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. BAYARD adverted to the irregularity of the Legislature electing Senators before Minnesota was admitted into the Union as a State, and thought they could not legally hold their seats under the circumstances. He regretted to raise such a question against one of the gentlemen, who formerly occupied a seat in this body, and for whom, as well as for the other, he entertained the highest respect.

Mr. HALE said there had never been a proposition which looked so seriously to a conflict that might end in the disruption of the Union, as the one entertained by the Senator from Virginia, namely, to make the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution a touchstone by which fidelity is to be tried, and without which no other State can ever come into the Union. If this was to be the condition, it would be a long time before the States would be increased beyond their present numbers. It was contrary to the whole genius of our institutions for one or any set of States to say that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution should be made a *sine qua non* for the admission of other States into the Union. He was clearly of the opinion that a majority of the people of the country did not regard Kansas entitled to be admitted under such an instrument. He did not know whether the measure would pass both Houses or not, but thought it would be more likely to go through if the Five-Regiment bill be passed, for there was so much patronage connected with it as to taint the atmosphere and have an insensible influence upon votes in favor of it. [Laughter.] Senators on his side had been lectured for speaking about disunion, but whenever Senators on the other side spoke on that subject, nobody lectured them.

Mr. DOUGLAS rose to a question of order, as to whether Kansas was a proper subject of debate, the Senate not having decided whether they would take up the Minnesota bill or not.

Mr. HALE remarked that the movement of the Senator from Illinois afforded a practical illustration of what he had just said about lecturing. Why was not the Senator from Virginia, who first started the debate on Kansas, lectured? instead of going off to the foot of the class and lecturing him, (Mr. HALE.) [Laughter.]

Mr. MASON said that he had made his remarks without conference with friends. He did not say he wanted to see all the difficulties in regard to Kansas settled before he could vote for the admission of any new State under any circumstances. The time had not yet come to say that, and he hoped it would not become necessary to say it. What he did say, was this: That this bill for the admission of Minnesota had been reported within the last week or ten days, and that, looking into it, and seeing great irregularities, it might be proper that all the questions in relation to the admission of a new State be considered together.

Mr. BROWN alluded to Mr. DOUGLAS' alleged inconsistencies, and said that if by this hot haste to get Minnesota into the Union the Senator from Illinois wanted to secure the votes of two Senators from Minnesota against the Lecompton Constitution, he hoped the admission of Minnesota would be resisted to the bitter end.

Mr. CRITTENDEN saw no reason why these two subjects should be connected in their deliberations. Every question should be settled on its own merits. The circumstances under which Minnesota applied for admission were justified by numerous precedents in the history of the country. He did not wish to be involved in the vortex of Kansas politics. Alluding to the threats made of dissolution of the Union, he denounced them as unwise, unpatriotic, and uncalled for. He was for a Union now and a Union forever; and he knew that the Union was too deep and strong in the hearts of the people to be rooted out by the efforts of politicians of any party.

His remarks were glowingly eloquent and were greeted by repeated applause in the galleries.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that Mr. BROWN was mistaken in supposing that he regarded an enabling act indispensable in the admission of new States. In defining his position he remarked that whenever he was satisfied that a Constitution embodied the will of the people he was ready to admit a State under it. In the absence of an enabling act, irregularities might be waived, provided the Constitution was a *bona fide* expression of the will of the people. On this principle satisfy him that the Lecompton Constitution embodied the will of the people and he would vote for the admission of Kansas under it. He would not, however, apply one rule to Minnesota and another to Kansas, nor apply one rule to a free and another to a slave State.

Mr. FITZPATRICK obtained the floor.

Mr. CLAY said, as it was late and as they could not now settle the pending question, he would move that the Senate adjourn. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. STANTON offered a preamble setting forth that J. B. WILLIAMSON, of the City of New-York, was, on the 27th of January, duly summoned, but refused to appear before the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the members or officers of the last House, growing out of the expenditures of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., to influence the passage of the Tariff bill of 1857; and concluding with a resolution that the Speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take into custody the said WILLIAMSON, wherever found, and bring him before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority. Mr. STANTON caused to be read a letter from Mr. WILLIAMSON, in which he respectfully declined to appear before the Committee for reasons which his Attorney advised him were sufficient for his not leaving New-York. The resolution was adopted.

The House discussed the bill to supply the accidental omission in the Army bill of last session, to make an appropriation for the support of the national armories.

The bill passed. It appropriates $360,000 for that purpose.

Mr. BOYCE offered a resolution, which was passed, providing for the appointment of a Select Committee of seven to inquire into and report on the following subjects, viz.: A reduction of the expenses of Government; the navigation laws of the United States; the existing duties on imports, and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports, and of resort exclusively to internal taxation.

The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, its consideration of the Printing Deficiency Bill. During the discussion it was stated that the Printing for the Thirty-third Congress cost a million of dollars more than that for the Thirty-fourth, and that such extravagant expenditures results from the ordering of the printing of works of the extent of which nothing was known. Several gentlemen emphatically condemned such a waste of money, but they contended that the $790,000 now proposed to be appropriated, was necessary to meet existing contracts. Pay these and let Congress guard in future against such abuses. Others said that if this system of public plunder for the benefit of party editors was to be continued, they should have the opportunity to place their names on record against it, and to wash their hands of all such corruption.

The Committee then rose without coming to any conclusion on the subject.

Mr. LANE presented the State Constitution of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PARROTT asked leave to present certain joint resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, with the view to have them laid on the table and printed. [Impatient exclamations—"What are they?" "Read! Read!"]

Mr. CRAIG objected, and raised the question that the papers could not be read.

The Speaker said the question was whether they should be received.

Mr. CRAIG appealed from the decision of the Chair. [There was much confusion during these proceedings.]

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried.

The resolutions were read, strongly censuring the action of the Lecompton Convention, and the odious and oppressive party machinery of law under which the delegates assembled; saying that the Convention repudiated and crushed out the distinctive principle of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, by not leaving the people free to form and legislate on the subject of their domestic institutions in their own way, but at every stage had been prevented from so doing; and strongly protesting against admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, as violating the rights of nineteen-twentieths of the people of the Territory.

A second series of resolutions from the Kansas Legislature was read, in effect asking to be received into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, and saying that the first Legislature was seized on by fraud and violence, revolting to a large majority of the voters of the Territory.

The resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

No. 36.—J. M. Mattingly *vs.* David D. Boyds, Administrators.—Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 27.—Frank Dynes *vs.* Jonah D. Hoover.—Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, with costs.

Nos. 20 and 7.—Philo Chamberlain *et al.*, claimants of the propeller *Ogden, vs.* E. B. Ward, and E. B Ward *et al. vs.* Philo Chamberlain.—Appeal from the Circuit for the Southern District of Ohio. On motion, ordered to be dismissed with costs.

No. 60.—Lafayette Insurance Company *vs.* Camillus Kidder.—Error to Circuit of the United States of Indiana. The matters in controversy having been settled, the cause was ordered to be dismissed with costs.

No. 55.—Eliphas Spencer *vs.* John W. Lapsley.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

No. 56.—George W. Matterson *vs.* Andrew M. Payne.—Submitted on record and printed argument for defendant.

New-York State Legislature.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 1.

The Senate and Assembly met this evening pursuant to the adjournment, but no quorum in either House being present, adjourned again until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mail Robbery—Defacation.

ARREST OF ANOTHER MAIL ROBBER—HEAVY DEFALCATION BY THE TREASURER OF A SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Feb. 1.

The United States Post-Office Agent, Mr. HOLBROOK, on Saturday night last arrested JOHN MILLER, a baggage-master of the Hartford and Providence Railroad, for robbing the mails. The robberies have been going on for some time past. A decoy-mail was made up on Saturday at Willimantic, and on the arrival of the train at Hartford, MILLER was arrested, and packages found on him which were known to have been in the bag. He confesses to the robbery.

JOHN W. SEYMOUR, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Association, left town on Saturday last, and since he left it has been ascertained that he was a defaulter to that institution in the sum of $100,000 or more. The money has been lost in stock and other speculations. Mr. SEYMOUR was President of the Mercantile Bank, and was considered one of the most upright men in the community. The Mercantile Bank does not lose a dollar by Mr. SEYMOUR, neither, as far as we can learn, does any other institution lose anything by him, except the Savings Association.

From Boston.

MERCANTILE RESUMPTIONS—FREE BRIDGE CELEBRATION.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. F. SKINNER & Co., and J. C. HOWE & Co., two of the largest mercantile firms in Boston, who suspended in October last, have to-day resumed payments in full.

The Old Cambridge and Cragie's Bridges, being made free thoroughfares from this date, the event was celebrated by the authorities of Cambridge and the public, including many citizens of Boston, by a procession, salutes of artillery, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. CALHOUN, CATO, CARR, HENDERSON, and several others, arrived here yesterday from Kansas, *en route* for Washington. These gentlemen state that the Democratic State ticket is elected, and that the Democrats have a majority of one on a joint ballot in the Legislature.

Fires.

WAREHOUSE BURNT AT IOWA CITY.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 1.

The warehouse of THOMPSON & Co., Iowa City, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss $100,000. Insurance not known.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. J. BARBER & Co.'s alcohol works, in this place, were destroyed by fire this morning. They were fully insured.

JOHN PAINE, proprietor of the Galt House here has died of consumption.

FIRE AT ROME, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 1.

A whole square of buildings was destroyed by fire at Rome on Friday last. Loss $100,000. The building occupied by the *Southron* was among those destroyed.

Death by Chloroform.

TORONTO, Can., Tuesday, Feb. 1.

J. MCCHESNEY, lumber and coal merchant of this city, died suddenly, this morning, in a dentist's chair, after taking chloroform for the purpose of having his teeth extracted.

Resumption of Specie Payment by the Pittsburg Banks.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Feb. 1.

The Banks of this city resumed specie payment to-day.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville,* Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The Thomas Swann at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 1.

The screw-steamship *Thomas Swann,* of Cromwell's Line, arrived in 70 hours from New-York.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—Cuban View of Walker's Arrest—Commodore Paulding at Havana—Appearance of the Fillibusters—Santa Ana not in Havana—The Spanish Fleet on a Peaceable Cruise—Increased Revenue of the Island—Yellow Fever and Small-pox.

The *Empire City,* Captain S. P. GRIFFIN, left the mouth of the Mississippi at 1 P. M. on the 23d, and arrived at Havana at 3 P. M. on the 26th. Connected with the Company's steamer *Granada,* and left at 9. A. M. the following morning, arriving at this port yesterday.

There is nothing important to note at Havana. The sugar market was languid, upon the recent news of a decline in the States.

Exchange remained as per last advices.

A division of the Spanish fleet was cruising somewhere in the Gulf; ultimate destination unknown.

MARETZEK still drew unwearied audiences at the Tacon.

The voyage of the *Empire City* hitherward from Havana has been specially boisterous up to Cape Hatteras; from thence calm, with smooth sea.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

The entire absence of all foreign news has turned the attention of our community to the capture of WALKER's piratical expedition, and the probable premature death of fillibusterism in the United States. The action of Commodore PAULDING has been highly approved by the majority of our citizens, and even the old Spaniards, who had formed very different ideas of President BUCHANAN, now proclaim that he lent himself to the Ostend Manifesto for the sole purpose of acquiring popularity among the Southern masses that were known to be tainted with fillibuster ideas. This change in his policy is ascribed by the *Diario de la Marina* more to the influence of European ideas than to the sincerity of the man. The same paper assures us that President BUCHANAN has performed a lasting benefit to Spain by capturing WALKER on foreign soil, inasmuch as by so doing he has convinced the world that the Federal authority has sufficient power to suppress all such illegal expeditions, when they choose, and, if unsuccessful on land, the national vessels may be employed in foreign countries to capture the delinquents.

Commodore PAULDING is now at Key West waiting instructions from Washington for the disposal of the remaining 50 fillibusters taken by Captain SANDS. He called in here to see us, but the fearful accounts that were given him of the unhealthiness of the harbor, induced him to leave immediately. The *Wabash* had hardly entered the port before one of CONCHA'S aides-de-camp called on him to tender him and his officers the usual compliments. In the evening the gallant Commodore, in company with Colonel BLYTHE, the United States Consul-General, paid a formal visit to the Captain-General. Had the *Wabash* remained here longer, her officers would have been *féted* in good style by the Spanish officials. I visited the ship whilst she lay at anchor, and saw the prisoners A few of them look sick. They express the greatest indignation at their capture, though one of them, an intelligent Alabamian, confessed to me that if Captain SANDS had not appeared as soon as he did, their situation was such that a retreat was inevitable. Their exasperation is subsequent to their safe retreat on board the *Wabash.* It was really amusing to hear some of them complain of the officers of the ship refusing to treat them as companions. However, I can bear testimony to their good treatment, having been present at mealtimes. They were served with abundance of wholsome food, such as Uncle Sam gives to all his sea-going servants. Probably they expected to mess with the Commodore!

I see from the late papers that some of the correspondents have announced the fact that General SANTA ANA is here *incognito.* Such is not the fact. His departure from Carthagena depends entirely on the turn of affairs taken in Mexico. The favorable moment has not yet arrived. The sailing of the Spanish fleet from this port gave additional strength to this report. The fleet, however, is only cruising off the harbor for the purpose of exercising the men at the guns. They will remain at sea for two months, and will be reviewed by the Admiral himself at the end of the cruise, which is to wind up with a grand sham battle.

The partisans of Gen. CONCHA, at Madrid, are in ecstacies at the increased sums forwarded by him for the maintenance of the Home Government. It is currently reported here that he will send, next month, the sum of $6,000,000, part of which is the surplus from last year, and revenues derived from this year's taxes, now being collected beforehand. Formerly the head tax on negroes was paid every six months in advance; now the whole must be paid this month. The amount levied on the slaves and free negroes is about $900,000. It is a pity that a part of this money was not reserved for the Island. We are in dreadful want of a good police, particularly in the country, where it is unsafe to travel without a strong escort. The robbers have become so daring that they roam over the rural districts, disguised as cavalry, and rob and murder with perfect impunity. A late robbery on the person of one of CONCHA'S intimate friends seems to have wakened up the authorities to the necessity of adopting strong measures for the suppression of this crying evil.

The annual Fair is now being held at St. Antonio, but owing to the removal of the Governor, who, it seems, had tacitly consented to allow the monte tables, the whole affair has turned out to be a failure. The one to be held at Guines in the latter part of the month promises well for the blacklegs. As the aristocracy will favor this one with their presence, we may presume that things will pass off as smoothly as last year.

I am sorry to inform you that the health of Havana is far from good. Besides the yellow fever that still lingers among the shipping and the "*intramuros,*" we have been visited by the small-pox of the worst kind. Among the victims are young Count VILLANUEVA, only son of the distinguished PERILLOS, who for a long time held the office of *Intendente;* and the wife of Señor Don LAMBERTO FERNANDEZ. The late Norther, however, will drive away the disease, if it only lasts long enough.

The opera troupe continues to draw well. The benefits commence next week, RONCONI'S being the first in the list.

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

Fighting and Bloodshed at the Capital.

THE CITY BARRICADED AND IN ARMS.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE COMBATANTS.

Arrest of the Secretary to the United States Legation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

The last advices which you received from this country left us under a plan—the plan proclaimed by General ZULOAGA, and known as the "Plan of Tacubaya." You must now know that that plan, after an existence of *one* month, less six days, has disappeared. It passed quietly away, and there is left in its place the most complete chaos of Government.

The Government of COMONFORT, with the weak ZULOAGA as a tool, fell, tumbled, or rather *wilted,* to the ground. It dissolved by the weakness and imbecility and vacillating disposition of its nominal figurehead. Poor ZULOAGA has made himself a subject for ridicule in all future time. After creating a plan, for which he received a nice sum, he turned round and has sold himself to the *Conservadores,* the Santanistas, Church, &c.

On the morning of the 11th inst. we awoke to realize the fact that two parties had pronounced during the night—both against the plan of Tacubaya—one for the Constitution and one for the old-school system—the rule of the Church, the *puros* and SANTA ANA. This last movement was headed by ZULOAGA, the hero of the plan of Tacubaya. ZULOAGA was verdant enough to go to the Palace the same morning, and the same morning ZULOAGA was made a prisoner for his audacity.

COMONFORT, ever ready to fall on his feet, lost no time in setting himself right with the Puros. He proclaimed JUAREZ President, and at once discharged him from prison. COMONFORT put himself at the head of the army. The National Guard and troops-of-the-line at once took him up, and he soon became as beloved as ever by the Democracy.

Since that two days of fighting have ensued and another brisk day is likely to ensue to-day.

POSTCRIPT, 8½ o'CLOCK A. M.—The firing recommenced shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. It lasted till 8. My room is exposed to the fires of the theatres "Nacional" and "Iturbide," and I have been compelled to stop writing. We shall now have a truce for three hours, and I trust the mail will get safely out of the city and on to the *Tennessee.*

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE OUTBREAK AND ITS CAUSES.

We are again in receipt, by the steamship *Tennessee,* of most exciting and important news from the Mexican Republic. The worst fears entertained since our last have been more than fully realized. The capital is barricaded and in arms; the blood of citizens has already been shed therein; and a universal civil war seems now to impend upon this distracted and unhappy country.

This movement at the capital was as sudden and unexpected as it was violent. The attention of all was turned at the time to the formidable condition organizing in the interior; COMONFORT seemed strong in the support of the garrisons and people of the district; and none for a moment dreamed that even then two other revolutionary plots were fully matured and only waiting their opportunity. All at once, on the evening of Sunday, the 9th, the city was thrown into commotion by the appearance of two distinct programmes, proclaiming resistance to the new order of things, and calling the people to arms. One of these was in the name of the extreme radical or "Ultra-Puro" Party, of which the Vice-President, JUAREZ, now out of prison, is chief; the other is that of the Santa Ana Party, now headed, singularly enough, by General ZULOAGA, the very same man who inaugurated the recent *coup d'état* in the name of COMONFORT.

The people responded according to their attachments and prejudices, or perhaps the circumstances of the moment. These ranged themselves on the side of the Ultra-Puros; those under the ancient banner of SANTA ANA; while the remainder stood faithful to COMONFORT, or took no side at all. The Santanists were fortunate enough in the beginning to get possession of the citadel, the Convent of San Domingo, and that of San Augustin; the Radicals adopted a guerrilla sort of warfare, with a free range of the streets, which they barricaded as occasion might require; while the Government party held the balance of the city. Business of course was suspended, most of the shops closed, and martial law at once proclaimed.

There appeared, however, at first, a sort of hesitation to come hand to hand. Firing was kept up all over the city, from the streets and the house-tops, but no combined movement was made. The Santanists contented themselves with fortifying their position, and COMONFORT hesitated; in the meantime the radicals seemed to have the city all to themselves, and continued to fan the fl

Government troops from the cathedral, the palace and other posts in range. The fire of San Lorenzo was returned by Santa Clara, and the Profesa turned its fires upon the San Augustin and other points held by the *pronunciados*. Other points took up the fire, and from 2½ to 5 o'clock balls were flying in every direction over the house-tops. The number of deaths by the action of Saturday is not reported.

At about 10 o'clock in the evening, firing commenced from the Citadel and some points more near, gained by the *pronunciados*, upon the position at the Convent of San Francisco.

During the night barricades were erected in front of the bull-ring, and heavy cannon commanded the Paseo Sunday morning. This was to defeat any movement that might be made by the *pronunciados* in the Citadel.

The flags of different nations were waving from the residences of their representatives during the firing of Friday and Saturday.

INCIDENT OF THE FIRING.

The Extraordinary, whose editor, Mr. MORAN, we are glad to see is free again, and who seems to have been a careful observer of these strange scenes, has jotted down a number of incidents during the week, which we arrange in the order of their dates:

Tuesday our printing office was for a great part of the day closed, by order of the guard stationed in the *Calle de la Independencia*. This order, coupled with the firing of shots against the windows, proved enough to leave our paper helpless when on the eve of going to press.

Wednesday, President COMONFORT examined in person the different cuartels of the city, occupied by the faithful troops of the Government. He was everywhere received with the warmest demonstrations of friendship and devotion. The troops remaining faithful are believed to be reliable.

Troops for the Government have arrived in the city this morning from Toluca and Puebla. The number of these troops we do not exactly know. Governor ARTEAGA, of Querétaro, had arrived at and passed Arroyozarco, with the vanguard of troops from the interior. This force numbers 2,500 men.

It is reported that President COMONFORT purposes asking the foreigners to form a legion for the protection of foreign property, in the event of affairs becoming more desperate.

Thursday, OBOLLO entered the city with a small force. His arrival was announced by a general jubilee of the bells. He at once arranged himself under the banners of the *pronunciados*.

Same day the *pronunciados* closed all kinds of business in the Calle San Augustin. Among other noble feats of valor they broke up the printing office of our worthy cotemporary, the *Heraldo* The type were scattered, the form broken up, and books, manuscripts, &c., scattered and destroyed.

On Friday morning, as Mr. TORRES, editor of the *Monitor*, was passing near the Convent of San Augustin, he was fired upon three times. We are informed that he gallantly returned the fire with a Colt's revolver. No harm was done on either side.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who was moved by curiosity to speak with an officer at one of the disaffected posts, after listening for some time to his dissertation upon the wrongs the country was suffering, &c., asked him abruptly:

"Well, my friend, what are you doing here?"

"Sir," says he, "we are fighting for ——," and here the poor fellow broke down. He had not been informed by his leaders what object exactly was in view. But looking wisely at our friend, he said:

"We are fighting—we are fighting—for *l'opinion!*" (the opinion.)

An attempt was made on Friday to enter the house of a foreigner by a detachment of one of the contending forces. The foreigner resisted, and successfully carried his point by threatening to fire on them if they did not desist.

The most melancholy sight to our minds is the deplorable apathy that pervades the great bulk of the native Mexican inhabitants of this capital. During the heat of the firing on Friday, the saloons, cafés, the protected balconies, and the shady sides of the streets, were crowded with well-dressed and gentlemanly-looking men, who whiffed their cigarettes, and dealt in such topics of conversation as were most interesting. But few manifested any great interest, except what might be prompted by fear of curiosity. The number of genteel-looking people who appeared to take a real interest in what was transpiring was really very small.

AN ARMISTICE PROCLAIMED.

Mexico (Jan. 18) Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

The uncertainty of an extraordinary leaving here to-morrow morning at 9 induces me to drop you a line by a special opportunity afforded by the diligence at 4 of this morning.

Inclosed you will find strips from the *Extraordinary*, giving the news up to an early hour yesterday morning. Since that time the conditions of an armistice have been published. The armistice is to extend until 7 P. M. to-day. One of the conditions is that no new works shall be made by either party during the armistice. This, of course, is no more than a stroke of Mexican *diplomacy*, for it is well known to me that, at the hour I write, (1½ o'clock A. M.,) both parties are at work building barricades, endeavoring to bribe the soldiers of the opposite party, &c.

The opposing parties had a conference to-day, through their leaders. The Comonfort (now *Puro*) Party proposed to the *pronunciados* that their lives should be spared if they would lay down their arms, and the leaders agree to go into exile. On the other hand, by way of bringing things to a *settlement*, the Santanistas proposed to the Puros that they would forego the anticipated pleasure of hanging them (the Puros) if they would surrender their forces to them, and the Puro leaders agree to go in search of knowledge in other countries.

You will, therefore, perceive the end has not come yet. There is to be another conference to-day, but I have no idea anything definite will be arrived at, and, therefore, 24 hours hence we may expect to hear the air hissing with passing balls.

From what I learn from the interior, the current reports are by no means reliable as to the forces reported to be marching upon this capital. The Santanistas say there is not a man on the road from any place interior to assist the Puros. According to the reports, Gov. ARTEAGA, with 2,500 men, should be here this morning. It is exceedingly doubtful in my mind if he comes.

The condition of affairs in this capital, as you may conceive, is most deplorable. Everything like business is closed up. There is nothing doing except building barricades. These are in every street, and guns are planted, in preparation for the ending of the armistice.

THE VERY LATEST.

TERMINATION OF THE TRUCE—RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES—COMONFORT'S PROCLAMATION—NEUTRAL GROUND IN THE CAPITAL—ARREST OF THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION.

From the Mexican Extraordinaire.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 19—8 A. M.

Our duty as a journalist was never more embarrassing than at this time. What we may assert as fact, from natural deduction, may turn out as most foreign to the truth. As, for instance, a forty-eight hours' armistice was terminated at 7 P. M. yesterday. By this armistice the works of the belligerents were to remain in *statu quo*. Notwithstanding this important condition of a compact, the trenches and breastworks grew magically in the line of the combatants, and the work of seizing and pressing went on swimmingly. The breach of faith here noticed pervades everything, and it is a difficult task for us to prepare an exact picture of the condition of affairs in this ancient and magnificent capital up to this hour. We have the very best avenues to information open to us, and we shall endeavor to consolidate the most reliable reports.

During this armistice of forty-eight hours many propositions were made by both parties, with the view to an amicable arrangement. Most of these propositions have been as opposite as the antipodes. The Government Commissioners have proposed that the *pronunciados* should be admitted to pardon if they would surrender. The only condition being that the leaders should go into exile.

Singular enough, on the other hand the *pronunciados* offered—we dare say through pure politeness—the same liberal conditions to the Government party. Of course the hot blood of Anglo-Saxons would treat no longer, where such a discrepancy was found to exist. But what do we see: A proposition, that for humanity and noble chivalry has rarely characterized Mexican warfare, came from the Government party. It is an honor to the men who could afford to make it, if for no other cause than the humane feelings therein contained.

Yesterday afternoon a proclamation to the following effect was published by President COMONFORT, and directed to the Commissioners, for the arrangement of the difficulties with the *pronunciados*?

PROCLAMATION.—Gentlemen: If in the interview which you will have to-day with the representatives of the party opposed to the actual Government, it shall be impossible to effect an arrangement for the peace of the Republic, I wish for the purpose of avoiding the horrors of civil war, that you enforce the condition that the belligerent forces shall leave the city and occupy a position of not less than seven leagues from the capital.

I hope you will appreciate the sentiment of humanity which causes me to give this instruction, and that you will make exertions for its acceptance, so that peaceable citizens, commercial interests, both foreign and domestic, may not suffer by this unfortunate condition of affairs.

God and Liberty.—MEXICO, Jan. 18, 1858.

IGNACIO COMONFORT.

The City Council, in their meeting the day before yesterday, passed a resolution to the following effect:

The Council of this Capital hereby request the General-in-Chief of the forces in Mexico, that he may declare neutral the following points during the present disturbance, viz: The *Accorditia*, (general prison,) the prison at Santiago, the Hospital of San Pablo, and the Cemetery of St. Paul. The object of declaring these points neutral being for the purpose of guarding effectually the State prisons, receiving the wounded of both parties, and burying in a proper manner those who may be killed during the siege.

The Council further request that the General-in-Chief cause this neutrality to be agreed to by the representatives of the opposite faction when met in council to-day, imposing upon them only the obligation that no more troops shall be stationed at any of these points than are actually necessary for the preservation of order, and that no artillery shall be placed within a distance of five hundred yards of any of the above places.—God and Liberty

MEXICO, Jan. 18, 1858.

At 7 P. M., yesterday, at the close of the armistice, firing commenced in every direction. From this it most conclusively appears that the attempts for an amicable arrangement have been fruitless.

Yesterday a notice was posted in the Lonja, signed by Her Majesty's Chargé, Mr. LETTSOM, advising British subjects of the contents of a note addressed to him from the Mexican Foreign Office. The contents of the note were that a truce had been agreed to by the belligerents, to enable families to remove from the capital, and to enable foreigners to protect their interests, and advising that the Government could not respond for what followed after the truce should expire.

The Constitutional Party have established a Government at Celaya. Sr. JUAREZ is recognized as President. The report is also current that Gen. COMONFORT had been named Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

Sr. JUAREZ is reported to be still in this capital making arrangements for his Government.

Several houses have already been sacked by the *pronunciados*. Amongst these we have to notice the house of our colleague, Sr. ZARCO.

Yesterday Mr. FEARN, Secretary of the United States Legation, was put under arrest for a short time by an officer from the Citadel. Mr. F. was in the discharge of a duty, in endeavoring to assist in peaceably averting the seizure of some Mexican property.

Under the head of "To the latest moment" the *Extraordinary* says: The firing has continued without much interruption since 7 o'clock last evening. At 5½ this morning there was a general fire commenced all over the city. Heavy guns have been discharged in the region of the San Augustin and Citadel.

If there be any plan for hostilities to-day we are not aware of it. The firing and barricades make it troublesome to pass in the streets. The probability is there is no plan, and that this balmy morning will be followed by a day of disgraceful firing in a city filled with women and children.

The hour of eight has arrived, and it is probable the three hours' truce, agreed upon by the belligerents to allow people time to do their marketing, will be more or less respected by both parties. Without doubt from and after eleven there will be lively times.

As we close, a little after 8, the hacks are dashing by our office at quick pace. Those who can will leave the city before 11. Tacubay a is already crowded.

Management of Gas Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit an old subscriber, who is fortunately, or unfortunately, a stockholder in Gas Companies, to respectfully remonstrate against the course of your paper in regard to them.

I have held stock in these Companies for several years, and before making the investment I was at considerable pains to investigate the whole theory and practice of the business. I satisfied myself that the investment would be safe, and also that in a moral as well as business view of its relations and transactions with the public as well as individuals, it was a fair and honorable business.

Permit me to state briefly the results of my investigations, which have been strengthened by experience.

1. A Gas Company is a manufacturing establishment, organized for the purpose of making and selling gas to such persons as choose to purchase it.

2. It is in no sense a monopoly, as the general statute of 1848 authorizes their organization in any city or town in the State, subject to municipal control in the occupation of streets.

3. It has no power to compel any person to purchase its gas, or to continue its use any longer than may be for his interest or convenience.

4. It is subject to the contingencies of other manufactories, and especially to the effect of new discoveries in science, which all tend to more economical substitutes.

In short, it possesses simply the power to make and sell gas, taking its chances of profit in conducting the business. It cannot extend its business beyond the limits of the corporation in which it is located, and must necessarily make it for the *interest* of its customers to purchase its gas.

Such were the results of my investigation into the business of gas-making. And in regard to the manner of doing business, I have something further to say. And first, in regard to the meter, which patiently endures all the maledictions of every dissatisfied consumer of gas.

This instrument is now universally adopted as the standard measure for gas in all parts of the world. It has successfully endured the most severe tests that it has been subjected to by the interests of municipalities and private individuals, and is now conceded, by all scientific men, to be one of the most perfect instruments for measuring gas ever invented.

It is not necessary to enter into a detailed description of this ingenious but much abused instrument. It is sufficient to say that its action is produced by the passage of the gas itself in passing through it to the distribution pipes of the building. It is, therefore, an instrument which performs its own work, keeping its own account, and is, consequently, a witness whose testimony can be relied upon by both parties.

The means of testing its accuracy are within the reach of every consumer, and if there is any fraud or collusion between gas companies and meter makers, the fact can be demonstrated.

But the chief cause of complaint appears to be the established rules adopted by the several companies for supplying gas. It is furnished by the meter, and the quantity shown by its index must be paid for, or the supply cut off.

I would respectfully inquire if this is not substantially the rule of all good business establishments? Will any good merchant sell goods to a customer who refuses or neglects to pay his bills already due for goods previously sold? Such, in brief, is the rule of all gas companies.

If the customer does not pay for gas *actually consumed*, the company, like all other correct business houses, refuse to give the party further credit.

If the management of the gas companies of New-York and Brooklyn is unjust and oppressive to their customers, as is freely charged, let specific cases be shown in detail. If the oppression is so great as to demand legislative interference let it be done in a spirit of fairness to both parties, and on a truthful statement of facts.

There are some general considerations connected with this subject, which appear to be overlooked. Gas companies furnish light for less than half the cost of the same quantity from any other material. It is distributed throughout our cities and supplied to our citizens in a manner which combines the highest possible convenience and economy with the least detriment to the public interest. Its advantages for public lighting, in promoting the comfort, convenience and safety of a large city, cannot be over-estimated. If, therefore, these companies furnish light of a better quality and at a cheaper rate than it can be otherwise supplied, they are entitled to equal consideration with other parties, who by superior skill and ingenuity succeed in cheapening any other article of common necessity.

Gas companies furnish employment for a large number of mechanics and laborers, and disburse an unusually large proportion of their current receipts in the community in which they are located. Let them therefore have a fair hearing before subjecting them to indiscriminate denunciation, or partial and unjust legislation, and allow them at least the common rights and privileges of manufacturers and men of business.

A COUNTY STOCKHOLDER.

NICARAGUA.

SPEECH OF GENERAL WM. WALKER.

DELIVERED AT MOBILE, JAN. 25.

From the Mobile Mercury.

In pursuance of a call made through the morning papers, and by large posters displayed through the city, calling a Nicaragua meeting last evening, at the appointed time an immense concourse had assembled.

The meeting being organized, the President introduced to the vast assemblage General WILLIAM WALKER, of Nicaragua, who immediately proceeded to address the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your servant, the Chief Executive of this nation, has seen proper to constitute himself a grand inquest of the State, and has brought against me the bill in which he charges me with an offence against the laws of the nation. He has done this in the most solemn form; he has put forth the charge in his annual message to the Senate and House of Representatives of this great nation. He has brought this charge deliberately; yet with that message there are no accompanying documents to prove the truth of what he charges. It is on mere rumor—it is on mere assumption that he has placed me on trial before the United States on this charge.

The Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, have called upon him to produce the evidences of this charge. In the resolution of the House of Representatives, he was requested, if it was not incompatible with the public interests, to place before that body the proofs of the allegation which he has made. Has he produced such proofs? Has he brought before them any evidence whatever of the charges which he has made? Newspapers state that the call of the House has been answered in relation to the affairs which have recently transpired at Punta Arenas. They state also that certain documents, dispatches, and other certain promiscuous communications the representatives of the Central American powers have been handed to the House of Representatives. But in all of these documents, so far as I have seen, there is not the least sign or first particle of evidence to sustain this cruel and deliberate charge which the Chief Executive has made. He has been called upon for the proof of his assertions, but it seems that he cannot, as yet, substantiate the charges. This matter cannot be passed by In justice to myself as well as to hundreds and thousands of others, it becomes necessary that the truth and the whole truth of this matter should come before you, the Sovereign, the People. It is not permissible, as I take it, nor do I conceive that your judgment will permit such conduct, that your agent should travel beyond his office and constitute himself a grand jury of the country and bring an odious charge against an individual, that he should be attacked by assertions, and that these charges should not be answered as they deserved to be.

Hitherto I have not thought it proper or advisable to disclose the whole truth in relation to this matter; there were some considerations pressing upon me, which made me keep silence to a certain extent; there are facts which I would not, unless under the most urgent circumstances, deem it proper to disclose. Some things have transpired which were to a great extent confidential, and, therefore, unless the most unjustifiable and malignant course had been pursued, even though myself and my friends were the sufferers, I still would retain these facts. But at length there has come a time when these facts must out. There is a point beyond which it is not to be permitted that men should go and remain unpunished. If any ordinary course had been pursued in relation to the Nicaraguan enterprise, I say these facts would never have been revealed by me. But when the chief officers of the nation so far forget their duties; when they come forward and make statements which facts show to be untrue; when they make use of their official positions to malign men seeking to serve your interests, so applying their foul epithets to you; it is, then, justice to you, no less than to me and to others, that you should know the whole conduct of your functionaries. Not only have the motives of myself and others been impeached in this matter, but they have attempted to brand our names with infamy; and, no longer ago than last Saturday, they have pursued us as the most common criminals. They know that I am about to repair to New-Orleans to demand a legal investigation of the charges against me They find a convenient affidavit-maker, and endeavor to place me in custody of an officer for the purpose of carrying me ignominiously to New-Orleans. Thus treated and pursued, branded as infamous, regarded as a common criminal, is there one among you who can say that I do wrong when I come out and tell the whole truth? [Cries of "No! no! no!"] Then let it come. You all know how we returned to the United States from Nicaragua in May last. You know that we came hither, not by our own will and consent; that we came in obedience to the strong arm of force used by the United States officers. As soon as we touched this soil—as soon as we became once more free—we declared our intention to return to Nicaragua. Soon after I landed in New-Orleans, I met two gentlemen who had returned from Washington. They told me of the interviews which they had had both with the President and with his constitutional advisers, the members of the Cabinet. They told me of President BUCHANAN'S admitting the full legality of the acts of myself and the parties who had inaugurated the new order of things in Nicaragua. They told me that President BUCHANAN *assured them that I was as much President of Nicaragua as he was President of the United States. They, more than this, told me that it was not the intention of the Government to assist the Americans in Nicaragua by mere words, or by mere declarations*; it was *by something more solid and substantial—by positive acts; that the Cabinet had determined to show its good will towards the Americans who were laboring to secure a permanent government in Central America.* They told me that it had been stated to the Cabinet that, at sundry times, the English Government, by their officers at San Juan del Norte, had interfered with our proceedings in Nicaragua, and they were told by the Cabinet that there should be no further interference on the part of English officers. They were told that, so far as the Americans in Nicaragua were concerned, the United States Government were resolved to assert the doctrine of MONROE, and no English Government interference should be tolerated. And that this might be provided for, American ships-of-war should be stationed there, in order not to permit such interference. But, further than this, not only was Great Britain to be kept off, but *the United States were to render active assistance.* In the Spring of 1856, just after the Costa Rican declaration of war against Nicaragua, certain letters had been intercepted, from which it was found that the British Government had furnished arms and a large quantity of ammunition, on favorable terms—a long credit—to the Government of Costa Rica, which, as a neutral nation, she had a right to do. In the exercise of a similar right, the United States Government would furnish certain arms and munitions to the Government of Nicaragua. I was not satisfied with these promises and these declarations, which were made at a time when it was supposed that we were in Nicaragua. I determined to go myself to Washington, to see whether this disposition was persevered in, On my way thither I made no effort to conceal my resolve, as early as possible, to return to Nicaragua. I declared that I never would rest until I had recovered my losses, and with these declarations on our lips we sought the President. Now, if we are engaged in a lawless undertaking, how would the President receive a man with these declarations? If I am the lawless person which his Message describes, how should he, as President of the United States, receive me, WILLIAM WALKER, a criminal, and offender against the laws of the country? Would it be proper that he should receive me at all? Was it proper that, with his consent, if I were such as he has stated, was it right, and was it proper that I should cross the threshold of his door, and that he should receive me as an equal? But this he did. He received me by appointment; I saw him, and conversed with him, in relation to the matters which had transpired in Central America: and after having made these statements I was requested that they should be reduced to writing, as it was proper that they should be made public in order that the people of the United States should be made acquainted with the whole matter. It was with his own consent that the letter to him which I published in June last was written and published. It was, of course, not to be expected that I should, in detail, or even in any manner, state to the President of the United States what my future plans or intentions were; and, therefore, it was not done in that interview. But within a day or two afterwards when I was at the house of one of the confidential men, without seeking it myself, but by the act of that Cabinet officer, I was invited to an interview, and there he sought my confidence. I sought not his nor that of the Cabinet. He desired to know explicitly whether I intended to pursue the enterprise, and, when I answered affirmatively, he went on to give his views in relation to the matter. *He, a Cabinet adviser of the President, told me where to go and where not to go; where I could go with safety, and where I could only go with danger.* He remarked in the course of the interview, "you will probably sail in an American vessel and under an American flag, After you have passed the American limits in an American vessel, and under an American flag, no one can touch you but by the consent of this Government. You will proceed in this American vessel, to San Juan del Norte, or to any other port in Nicaragua. But, in anticipation of difficulties, it was distinctly stated what I might expect from his Government, and this not at my own instance. I did not so far forget myself as to ask what the conduct of his Government would be, but he industriously stated that there would be American vessels at San Juan del Norte, and there should be no more British interference. That if we went there with American flags flying over us, such interference would naturally be at the risk of a war with the United States.

I ask you whether, under these circumstances, I had not a right to assume that the Government of the United States *not only sanctioned but approved of the enterprise; nay, was anxious for it?* Such at least, was the conclusion at which I arrived at. I could not infer that the Cabinet officer would hold such conversation with me unless with the knowledge and advice of the President; and it was with this conviction, that, after having received what I considered most positive assurances, I came Southward, and undertook to prepare the means for returning to Nicaragua. There never was at any time an attempt made to conceal our motives or our conduct. There was nothing done in the dark; everything was done in the light of day; because with the consciousness that there was nothing illegal in our acts. Would we have dared, if we had violated the laws of the country, if we had violated your own laws, would we have dared to appeal to you as citizens of Mobile, to ask your sympathy and your support in violation of these laws which you yourselves had made? But we felt that we were acting in accordance with the law, and therefore we have ventured to take the course which we have taken. Until the month of September I understood and believed that the will of the Government, in relation to the Nicaraguan policy, was unchanged; but during that month there were papers issued from the State Department which showed that, if a change had not already been wrought, there was some change going on which was not complete. There was some change in the policy of the President and his advisers. In that month a circular was issued, in which it was asserted that certain lawless men were engaged in organizing an expedition contrary to the law of 1818. The circular was couched in vague and indefinite terms. It was stated that information had reached the Department, that "these persons" were engaged in organizing an expedition against Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Central America. Upon this vague and indefinite knowledge, the first step opposed to us was made by the Administration; and it was only after having seen the dispatch of YRISARRI and MORENA to the President, that I was enabled to draw the inference that this circular was aimed directly at the men who were preparing to assert their rights in Central America. These Central Americans, YRISARRI and MORENA, are men of a race whose infirmity it is to be false both in their acts and in their words. These men have, neither in their private intercourse nor in their official conduct, the least consideration for the truth. These men, opposed to the interests of Americans, assert that I and others are engaged in an expedition contrary to the laws of 1818. These two men are those who bring accusations against "certain persons," as they say, in the United States, engaged in this enterprise. This dispatch is not connected with any affidavit; there is no solemnity pertaining to it; it is a mere say-so of Central Americans, whose imagination suggests their facts; and it was on this information that the circular is issued that lawless men are engaged in an expedition contrary to the law of 1818. It is no citizen of the United States, it is no District-Attorney that comes before the proper official—but these are foreigners, ignorant of your customs and ignorant of your laws; and the State Department receives their dispatch, and permits them to go into the Department and tell them what their duties are. They tell the Secretary of State that they have ferreted out certain parties, that they have discovered that certain persons are engaged in the violation of certain acts. The Secretary of State, instead of requiring the information to be made on oath, receives their dispatch He issues a circular, in which he takes for granted that lawless persons are engaged in an expedition contrary to the law of 1818. I ask you, is such conduct worthy of your Government? Are these gentlemen worthy of you, when they permit a foreigner to go to the Government and tell it what its duties are? It was then, in the latter part of the month of September, that we again fix the change that had come over the President and his Cabinet; it is then that we first discover their hot haste and desire to pursue these alleged criminals—it is then, that we are informed that certain men are offenders against the statute, in such case made and provided. What can be the motive for this change? There is a change, there must have been a change, from June to September, wrought in the mind of the President and his advisers, from the time he received me as his equal, and conferred confidentially with me. What, then is the cause and motive of the change?

In the month of September certain parties who had been connected with another transit route, came from the City of Mexico. Messrs. BENJAMIN and LASERE had been sent down there to investigate the new contract. Mr. SOULE had conversed confidentially with the President in relation to Nicaragua matters. Mr. SOULE goes down and tries to defeat certain contracts of Mr. BENJAMIN and LASERE. The President is so deeply interested in this matter; he has so much at heart the success of the mission of BENJAMIN and LASERE, that he communicates his desires, as stated publicly, in a dispatch under his own hand to Mr. FORSYTH in Mexico, which was never subjected to the revision of the State Department. These parties returned, BENJAMIN and LASERE defeated by the action of SOULE. At that very moment, it is that the whole Nicaraguan policy of the Government appears to be changed. I ask you whether it is not natural and logical to connect these two facts together? When the Tehuantepec project is defeated, then it is that the Nicaraguan policy is changed. The very concurrence of these circumstances is proof that there is some connection between them. And, if that connection, I shall endeavor clearly to show what that connection is.

[Owing to the imperfection of our notes, we are unable to report with accuracy this portion of General WALKER'S speech in which he pointed out the gigantic project, originating in New-York, and controlled by certain New-York capitalists and corrupt politicians, for obtaining the control of all the transits—the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua and Panama routes—thus creating a monstrous corporation, more dangerous than the United States Bank, which was to be our President-maker and the controller of the Government, and would strangle us, unless, like the United States Bank, it was strangled itself.]

In the month of October, then, it is apparent that there has been a change in the Nicaraguan policy of the Government. But in that month—and here is a fact, which, for their sake as well as yours, I wish I could pass over in silence; I wish for your sakes, above all, it could be passed in silence and never brought to your notice—in the month of October, a person known to be a confidential friend of mine passed through the city of Washington. He had an interview with a member of the Cabinet, and that *Cabinet officer informed him that the President was opposed to the Nicaraguan enterprise. But he suggested we should turn our efforts elsewhere.* "And," said he, "if you do, the means shall not be lacking to carry out this enterprise." He suggested that we should turn our energies into another quarter—that we should enter into a treaty with the President of Mexico—that we should become her allies, and that having entered into such alliance we might manage to *bring about a war between Spain and Mexico.* I ask you if such propositions as these, coming as they do, direct from Washington, are not sufficient to startle you? Here, at the very time that they are saluting us with all the epithets of our language, when we are denounced as men, lawless and without shame, violating the acts of Congress of the United States, at this very moment they propose an act I scorn even to think of. They propose that we shall do things to bring about a war between friendly nations. And all this war between Mexico and Spain is to be brought on for what purpose? Here comes the point which touches you. There is not one among you who does not look towards the acquisition of Cuba with deep interest. But when Cuba is to be acquired by the United States you want Cuba as it is—you want Cuba with its social phases unimpaired. You want that community of interest which shall bind her to the Southern States of this confederacy. But here is a plan by which Cuba is to be seized under the auspices of Mexico. Mexico is to take possession of the Island, and it is to be in every respect conformed to the organic laws of that Republic. *Cuba that moment becomes a Free State.* Not only does the Mexican Constitution and Mexican Government disavow in the most explicit terms—repudiate, I should rather say—the whole interest of Slavery, but its last Constitution, under which COMONFORT was elected President, is still more inimical to the interests of the South than any other. An article in this Constitution expressly provides that no power of the Government shall have any authority to make treaties for the extradition of fugitive slaves from the United States. We sailed from this port for San Juan del Norte on the 24th of November last. We landed in Nicaragua, and were successful beyond our anticipations, more than those not fully acquainted with the situation of the country had any right to expect. And then, at the very moment when we were about to regain all we had lost, through an officer of the United States the strong arm of government again interferes, and takes us from the soil which we were entitled to call our own. But not satisfied with this act of violence against all constitutional and national law, it accompanies the acts of violence with a series of insults towards the men it was engaged in removing. The naval officers of the United States take occasion to trample us in the dust, and insult us with their epithets; nay, not satisfied with this, they carry their words into acts. They not only style us pirates, but actually treat us as such, and take possession of the property we hold, as if it were the property of nobody. With the surrender which was made to Commodore PAULDING, there was not the least regulation formally made for the disposition of the property belonging to us. This, more than anything else, distinguishes the criminality of the proceeding against us; and this act of Commodore PAULDING, without right and without justice, was not only wrong in itself, but even if it were a legal act, was most illegally and wrongfully executed, attended by circumstances which are sufficient to call the blush into the face of every one who can pride himself upon being an American. This act, thus committed, how was it treated by the President of the United States? Does he come forward to vindicate offended law and justice? Does he suddenly summon his subaltern from his vessel to call him before a court of justice, and have him properly tried for his offence against the Constitution and laws of the United States? Does he have him brought before a tribunal, to answer for an infringement of the rights of common humanity and justice—not to say common decency? When the President is called upon for the documents concerning this matter, he states that the Commodore has committed a "grave error;" but at the same moment, his whole message is a vindication of the offender. Thus it is, that the President of the United States, by his conduct, by his failure to act, by his word, assumes, in fact, the responsibility of this official. It will not do to punish such grevious offences by mere words. The words of public men, and of public servants are but naught; what is required of them is action. And if the President, by his acts, assumes the responsibility of his officer, then the President himself becomes a party to the act; and I ask any one to read that special message of the President, and say whether or not he does himself become a party to the act of Commodore PAULDING. He does not indicate, in a positive manner, that there is to be honor and distinction conferred upon this officer, for his acts, but he styles him "this gallant officer." At the very time he states that he has committed "a grave error," he lauds him for his gallantry—his gallantry! for capturing the men at Punta Arenas! And how is this act justified, then? He states that the Commodore appears to have done the act from good motives and with pure intentions. And is this doctrine becoming the President of the United States? a maxim which you, the sovereign of the nation—you, the people of the United States are willing should be incorporated into your constitutional law? Are you willing to have it made a part of your common law that the end justifies the means. [Here General WALKER read an extract from the President's Message, touching upon the injurious effect upon our treaty relations, with other relations, caused by the prosecution of such enterprises as the present.] Here, then, is the justification, if any there be, for the acts of Commodore PAULDING; that it assists the Government to carry out a policy which it has marked out for itself. And what is this policy? What is this treaty to which the President has referred? Who are the parties interested and affected by it? and under what circumstances was it negotiated? It is understood to be what is called the Yrisarri treaty, and the fact that such a treaty had been negotiated was just made public in the latter part of November of last year. The *Fashion*, you remember, sailed on the 14th of November. On the 15th or 16th, just after the telegraphic news of her departure had reached Washington, then it is that YRISARRI is received as Minister from Nicaragua, and not only is he received as Minister, but, on the very same day, as the papers state, on the very same day that he is received as Minister, he perfects his negotiation between the United States and Nicaragua, and signed it. In what a position does this place the Government of the United States? Does any one suppose that the Government of the United States or any officer of it, would sign a treaty on merely a day's notice? Would it not appear that the agent of the Government of the United States had been in treaty with this man before he was received? But so far as we can ascertain from the message of the President, as well as from other sources, what are the promises and conditions of this treaty? It is stipulated, so it has been stated throughout the length and breadth of the country, that the treaty proposes to establish a control over the Nicaraguan Transit route, to be the means by which, in the language of certain parties, Nicaragua is to be Americanized. Who are the parties interested in this speculating mart? Go among the moneyed hucksters that throng the streets of your capital, and find, if you can, men more corrupt. Go to the market and find viler garbage than JOSEPH L. WHITE and his intimate acquaintances;—and these are the parties who are to be benefited by it, and further than this, it is stated in the same manner in which we get our knowledge of this transit negotiation, that this same treaty contains a clause by which Nicaragua is permitted to make a similar one with any other power. This clause it seems to me to be an insult to the United States, and not only that, but a violent infringement of all your traditional policy; for the United States is sufficiently just to observe and to carry out the protectorate of Nicaragua, and if this treaty is good, why should any other power assume to exercise a joint protectorate? If you are sufficiently strong and sufficiently just to carry it out, why should France or England take part in it? Nay, how can you of yourselves, and in justice to your interests, permit yourselves to become a sacrifice to such a treaty? And if this is the character of the man and the interests to be benefited by your treaty—if this Nicaraguan transit is to be carried on under such auspices, and if the Tehuantepec and Darien transits are to be managed by the same parties—if these three transits are to be controlled by such men—how long can your Government remain free from their influence? From the very nature of the relations which are to exist between your Government and these companies, from the nature of the mail facilities which are to be afforded them, and these contracts increasing daily, from the natural connection between your Government and these transit interests, growing out of the interests of your Government's possessions in the East and the West, you will build up a moneyed power that you will be compelled to strangle, as you strangled the United States Bank. It has been painful to me to relate many of the facts which I have been compelled to state before you to-night, and unless I felt that your cause and dearest interests were wound up in this matter, and that it touches each one of you as nearly as it touches me, I should not have dwelt upon them. I believe and feel that the interests of you and your children are involved in this matter. What is the great crime of which it is asserted that I am guilty? What is the real offence against the Government which can prove no legal offence against us? They have furnished no evidence of any offence against the act of 1818 or against any act of the United States! What, then, is the great offence on our part? *That we were born in the South, and were endeavoring to extend her interests.* This is a great crime, and every wrong which they commit against us is a wrong against you. The wrongs of the individual might be pardoned in silence. Humble and unworthy as I am, I should not think of thrusting my individual wrongs and sacrifices on your attention, unless I felt and believed that the wrongs done to me and to others were still more grievous to you and yours. And from the beginning of this last expedition, as it has been called—this last emigration to Nicaragua—from the beginning to the end of it, such has been its history that it would be difficult to compress within so short a time so many and such grievous indignities. The vindication of your laws and of the Constitution of the United States; your interests, not only as Southern men, but as citizens of the Union, are involved in this matter. Your Constitution has been trampled in the dust; your rights, as Southern men and American citi-

zens, have not only been ignored, but have been insulted. I venture to speak to you, and now call upon you, as you desire to see transmitted those rights, permit not these wrongs to go unpunished.

THE CURRENCY AND CREDIT.

Principles of a Sound Monetary System—No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is difficult to treat a new subject clearly; the human mind is naturally averse to new ideas, objections are raised at every moment, which, sustained by the conceit of the objector, almost baffle a satisfactory elucidation. We feel this; we feel that our treatment of the important problem of a new currency will appear unsatisfactory. Still we have *a great Truth* to explain and defend, namely, that a new currency, based on the products of labor or the real wealth of society,—not on specie, and redeemable in those products,—not in specie, is possible and practicable.

Gold and silver are an expensive currency, a monopolizable currency, an interest-bearing and usury-generating currency; a currency which gives rise to a banking system whose law is instability, and continual excesses, and to a credit system which is false and arbitrary, favoring the exchanger and speculator instead of the producer; a currency which is a gigantic tax upon the people, as it eats itself up every six or seven years by interest and usury,—for money loaned at from 7 to 10 per cent. doubles itself—that is, for the borrower, consumes itself—in that time. This last point is one of special importance, for so long as a currency costs a people the enormous sum which gold and silver and their valet, the present paper money, now do, so long must the industry and business of the country be periodically bankrupted to fill the gulf which interest and usury dig; and so long also must Labor be the serf of Capital, and the producing classes the serfs of the exchanging classes.

We would particularly call the attention of manufacturers, millers, forwarders, commission merchants, planters and the farmers generally, to this subject of a new currency. It is one which interests them especially. The exchange of products,—the most important function next to production,—should not be subject to and depend upon an arbitrary and factitious credit system, controlled by individuals, and upon a monopolizable currency Those classes require a currency which represents the products of labor, which is secured by those products, not by specie; which will extend credit at all times to the producer, and by means of which *every product will be rendered current money*, and thus made exchangeable at will. With these preliminary remarks we will enter upon our subject

In our former article we stated, first, that Money is not *real wealth*, but merely the sign or representative of wealth: and second, that any material or substance may serve as money, provided the issues are properly guarded and regulated, so that it obtains the confidence of the community.

It is important to call attention to these two points, in order to dispel the prejudice so universally accredited, that gold and silver are the true and natural currency, that they are indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of society, and to the industrial and business operations of the world.

Let us endeavor to make the two above-mentioned points clear by a simple illustration.

Suppose a man, with tons of gold and silver, were cast upon a desert island, where no human beings existed to create, by their labor, the products necessary to human wants and comforts, he could not, with all his imaginary wealth, obtain a meal of victuals or a night's shelter; his money—the mere representative of wealth—would, in the absence of the reality, be as valueless to him as the stones and sand about him; it would perform no function, there being no products to be bought or sold, and would consequently be useless

If, however, an island were inhabited, and all branches of labor were prosperously prosecuted, he could then obtain the means of satisfying his wants, that is, real wealth; and his gold and silver, if they were the currency of the country, would secure them to him. In one case, with all his money, he would be poor; in the other case, rich. Money, then, is not real wealth; it is but the representative of it—a sign or symbol used to effect or facilitate purchases and sales. Real wealth consists in the products of human labor and skill. So much for the first point; let us touch on the second.

We will suppose that on the island in question gold and silver are not found, and that the inhabitants, having few or no relations with the other parts of the world, cannot obtain them.

In such a state of things could they not resort to some other material, and employ it for money? They have a great variety of products to exchange. All they want is a sign or representative, with a fixed value attached to it, which every one can recognize. How easy would it be to create such a sign! Suppose tin and zinc were found in limited quantities in the island, could they not be employed? If the Government stamp was put upon them, showing the value of each piece, would they not answer the purpose as well as gold and silver? Undoubtedly; and so with any other material or substance. If diamonds, emeralds and rubies of different sizes were used, and obtained general confidence, they would answer equally well. But why not employ a material much cheaper than either metals or precious stones, leaving them to be used for other pur

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos 146, 147, 253, 273, 275, 276, 277, 278, 280, 281, 282, 283, 286, 287, 162.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 1, 272, 416, 411, 116, 415, 530, 536, 540, 556, 558, 559, 561, 263, 61, 478, 1256, 428, 429, 430, 435, 434, 435, 451, 490, 563, 564, 565, 567, 568, 570.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 271, 112, 119, 123, 121, 126, 286, 371, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 63, 147, 148.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 163 to 108, 110 to 112, 114 to 124.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

W. B. Brewster et al. vs. *Jas. H. Carrington.*—Plaintiff has a right to a receiver.

Philip Nathan vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

In the Matter of the Petition of A. W. Redding for Receiver.—Motion granted.

D. T. C. Peters et al. vs. *Joseph Brummell et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth Ponisi vs. *James Ponisi.*—Referred back to referee to amend his report in the particulars specified in defendant's notice of motion.

Charles G. Sanford et al. vs. *Charles Brooks.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party. If the whole answer is frivolous, plaintiff must apply for judgment under section 247 of the Code.

Eugene Thorn vs. *Louis A. Dessau.*—Motion denied, without costs, with liberty to plaintiff to renew, &c.

Malcolm Campbell, receiver, vs. *Mary E. Foster et al.*—The injunction must be modified so as to apply to the income of the trust fund, which has become due and payable, &c.

Martha E. Matheweson vs. *John B. Matheweson.*—Referred back to referee to take proofs as to collusion, &c., and also as to marriage, and to make further report.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of opening a public place between Fifty-ninth and One-hundred-and Sixth streets.—Order granted amending original order of June 21, 1856, so as to direct the payment of $1,150, instead of $1,250.

SUPERIOR COURT.—FEB. 1.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

VIOLATION OF AN INJUNCTION.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *Charles Devlin, Charles H. Ring, and others.*—This was an attachment issued against Mr. Ring for the violation of an injunction obtained on the 4th of January, restraining Mr. Devlin and his appointees from prosecuting any suits against the Corporation for salaries until the further order of the Court. Mr. Ring is the "Superintendent of Street Improvements" appointed by Mr. Devlin. Subsequently to the service of the injunction upon him, he commenced an action in the Marine Court for the recovery of a portion of his salary as such Superintendent, and obtained judgment for $166 66 and costs. An execution was issued upon this judgment and a levy made upon the property of the City. On Saturday, Mr. Busteed, the Counsel to the Corporation obtained this attachment for the violation of the injunction, and Mr. Ring was arrested and his body produced in Court this morning. After argument, on motion of Mr. Busteed, the defendant was directed to answer the interrogatories filed by the counsel to the corporation, to-morrow morning, and purge himself of the alleged contempt. On the consent of Mr. Busteed, Mr. Ring was then allowed to leave Court on his own recognizance.

A large number of the personal and political friends of Mr. Ring were present, and manifested much solicitude in regard to the final disposition of this serious matter.

Judge BOSWORTH resumed his duties in the Superior Court yesterday. He is still somewhat unwell from the effects of his illness. Judge DUER, we understand, is getting along very comfortably.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The February term of this Court was opened yesterday, and—a very rare occurrence—a grand jury was at once obtained. This has taken place only three times within the past two years. The following gentlemen were sworn on the grand inquest:

WILSON G. HUNT, Foreman,

Geo. R. Andrews,	John T. Adams,	L. Atterbury, Jr.,
John A. Bunting,	Chas. C. Buxton,	Edward A. Boyd,
Sheld'n W. Bailey,	William Barden,	William Y. Clark,
E. A. Duyckinck,	John H. Sprague,	John L. Deen,
Abijah S. Feeks,	John W. Howe,	James G. Jacobus,
F. A. Livingston,	John Lyons,	Henry Olmstead,
John N. Olcutt,	Wm. O'Donnell,	Martin Waters,
	James Radley.	

After the oath was administered, Recorder BARNARD delivered the following charge. There was some curiosity in the Court to hear it, as it was the first charge to a grand jury made by him since his election. It will be found lucid and interesting:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The Statute of our State makes it the duty of every Court, at which a Grand Jury shall be summoned and sworn, to charge them on the duties they have to perform and their manner of performing them. In pursuance of such requirement I shall first call your attention to those special subjects, on which the law requires me particularly to instruct you, and afterwards make such observations bearing on your duties, as shall strike me to be pertinent and proper.

First—The lottery law.—The opening, setting on foot, carrying on or drawing any lottery in this State or selling or disposing of any tickets of any lottery to be drawn elsewhere, or doing any act in furtherance of such an object is a misdemeanor.

Second—The Election law.—The attempting by bribery, menace or other corrupt means, either directly or indirectly, to influence an elector in giving or withholding his vote, or disturbing or hindering him in the free exercise of his suffrage, is a violation of the statute, for which the offender can be punished.

Third—The Extortion law.—The taking or receiving any fees or compensation, by any officer whatsoever, in this State, for any service greater than is by law allowed for such service, is a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment. It is needless to add that this law is almost openly violated.

Fourth—The Liquor Law.—I am required to call your attention to such provisions of the "Act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," the violation whereof is cognizable in a criminal court, and to instruct you to inquire into all offences, and present all offenders against said provisions. One of these provisions is, "That no inn, tavern or hotel keeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday, or upon any day on which a general or special election shall be held, and within one quarter of a mile from the place where such election shall be held, in any of the cities, towns or villages of this State, to any person whatever as a beverage." In my judgment, the words, "inn, tavern or hotel keeper," as used in this section of the act, mean such persons only as have taken out licenses for inns, taverns or hotels, pursuant to the provisions of this act. I therefore charge you that you are not to find any indictment under the provisions of this section, except against such persons as have taken out licenses under the act; but there are some provisions which apply to all persons, whether licensed or not. Among them, are the selling or giving (knowingly) to any pauper, inmate of any poorhouse or almshouse, any strong or spirituous liquors; or the adulterating or mixing liquors with poisonous or deleterious drugs, or knowingly selling such poisonous and deleterious mixtures; all of which offences are declared to be misdemeanors.

Fifth—The Usury Law.—The statute prescribes that the rate of interest on the loan or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, shall not be greater than seven per cent. for one year upon one hundred dollars, or after that rate, for a greater or less sum, for a longer or shorter period. This statute has been almost a dead letter since its passage. The Civil Courts regarded such portions of it as were within their cognizance with disfavor; they designated it a hard and unconscionable defence, and when a defendant being in default, applied for leave to plead, they invariably imposed as one of the conditions of granting it, that usury should not be set up. They required the facts constituting the usury to be accurately and minutely stated, and in case the proof varied, even slightly from the facts alleged, they held the defence not substantiated. This strictness has, it is true, by some recent decisions been somewhat relaxed, but the defence is, nevertheless, still disfavored by the Civil Courts. The juries in Civil Courts also laid hold of every plausible pretext and theory to enable them to find against the defence; and the instances in which a defendant pleading usury had a verdict were exceedingly rare. Thus it became proverbial among the legal profession that success on a plea of usury was scarcely to be looked for in any case. It is almost impossible to see the reasons for passing this law, or discover the benefits to be derived from its enforcement. It offers a strong inducement to commit perjury, and affords opportunities for the exercise of ingenuity to avoid the penalties attached to its violation, which, I have every reason to believe, are too often taken advantage of. Money, which enables us to carry on business transactions, should be as free and unshackled in its use or disposal as goods or any article of value. The same principles that apply to the necessity of free-trade in business pursuits are equally strong in favor of an unrestricted use of money. An abolition of the law would make the article more plentiful, obtained on easier terms, and reduce the present rate of interest. It is true that, in times of great stringency, short loans would temporarily command a large premium—depending, however, in some measure on the nature of the security—but that would be of short duration, and would soon rectify itself. It is to be hoped that our Legislature will see the importance of repealing all laws relating to this subject, and give the same freedom of action to dealers in money that they do to those engaged in other lawful avocations. Still, gentlemen, so long as it is a law, remaining unrepealed on our statute book, it must be respected and enforced; and if any case should be brought before you, sustained by sufficient proof, you must find an indictment.

For a few months past crime seems to have been steadily on the increase in this City, greater than was to have been expected from the advance of population. The only way to check this is by a resolute and determined action on the part of all concerned with or interested in the administration of criminal law—criminal magistrates, jurors, police and the press; without the cordial cooperation of all these, the desired effect cannot be produced. If any one of these is relax in the performance of its portion of the duty or stands in opposition, the efforts of the others are in a very great degree paralyzed. I trust that I shall receive the cooperation of all these in the discharge of my duties, and that by such cooperation, this increase of crime may be checked. The press is a powerful engine for good or evil, according as it may be wielded. It can do much towards sustaining or bringing into disrepute our courts, both civil and criminal. The moral influence of the action of a criminal court depends much upon the line of conduct adopted by the press.

On the Police devolves the duty of, in the first instance preventing the commission of crime and secondly, after its commission, of ferretting out and arresting the offenders. Of course, if they are remiss, crime will meet with but little obstacle, and on the other hand their efforts will be fruitless, if not seconded by the higher officers of the law. Our police force is totally inadequate for the requirements of this City. No fault can be found with or blame attached to the present body of men—that I know of. They promptly perform their duties and assist in bringing offenders to justice as faithfully as can be expected from their paucity of numbers. The city of London, with a population, certainly not more than four times as numerous as that of New-York, has some 8,000 policemen; whereas, here when our whole force is full, we only have some 1,200 men on active patrol duty. The appointment of many of the old and valuable members of the former Municipal force to the Metropolitan police would be of great service in the prompt arrest and punishment of violators of law. The knowledge they have acquired by years passed in the service would be a very great auxiliary to the criminal magistrates in this City. The occupation of a policeman is a profession of itself, requiring an aptitude for the business and a knowledge of character to be obtained only by years of attention and study.

On the petit jurors devolves the duty of not allowing specious pleas and defences or a consideration of the punishment that may be inflicted to render them captious and hypercritical in the examination of evidence, and thus render abortive all efforts that may have been made to bring the offender so far towards his deserts. The disagreements of petit jurors on insufficient grounds, give hope and confidence to villains of all kinds and grades to violate the law, and then calculate the chances of escape by the reasonable expectation of their triers failing to find a verdict.

On the Court devolves the duty of trying the prisoner according to the rules of law, of being careful in the admission and rejection of evidence, in his various rulings and in his charge, so that, if the prisoner should be convicted on the merits, a new trial shall not be granted through any error on its part. After the conviction of the prisoner, then it becomes their duty to pass sentence. The passing of sentence is the most difficult and unpleasant duty of a criminal Magistrate. If no discretion were committed to him, the statute had fixed and defined punishment for each crime, and no alternative was left except to follow their directions, then this duty would be unpleasant, but not difficult. The statutes, however, have not fixed a defined punishment, but, on the contrary, have invested the criminal Magistrates with large discretion. It is in the exercise of this discretion that the difficulty of this duty consists. It is a necessary inference from the conferring of this discretion, that the same punishment is not to be meted out to different individuals who have been convicted of the same grade of crime. The magnitude of the particular offence, the frequency of its commission, the startling and alarming nature of it, the antecedents of the prisoner, the circumstances under which the crime was committed, and the effect that will be produced on the prisoner by the punishment, are all to be taken into consideration, and according to the weight they may respectively have in any particular case, the punishment is to be measured. Justice should ever be tempered with mercy, but it is not always easy to decide where mercy should end and justice begin. In some cases it should be exceedingly severe, while in others it should be very light. But in all cases it should be neither so severe as to excite sympathy and thus operate in the criminal's favor, nor so light as to offer in reality a premium for the repetition and commission of the like or other crimes. It will thus be seen, and I think admitted by all, that the Court has the most difficult and arduous duty of all to perform. The minds of all men are not constituted alike, and it is not to be expected that in so large a community, the Court can on all occasions escape censure. This Court, however, will endeavor to perform the duties devolved on it, as that the other aids to a prompt and efficient administration of criminal justice shall have no cause to complain of its non-cooperation.

You, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, form an important part in our system of criminal law. Without you this Court is powerless to act. The first step for you is to find an indictment. Not more than twenty-three or less than sixteen shall be sworn on the Grand Jury. It takes twelve of your number to find a bill, and the like number to reconsider one, when found. You will appoint one of your number to act as clerk and keep minutes of your proceedings, which, when so directed by you, shall be delivered to the District Attorney. The District-Attorney is your legal adviser, and it is his duty to attend whenever required by you for either the purpose of examining witnesses in your presence or giving you advice upon any legal matter. He will issue subpœnas and bring witnesses before you. He is also allowed at all times to appear before you, on his request, for the purpose of giving information relative to any matter cognizable before you. But no District-Attorney, officer, or any other person is permitted to be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you. Any disclosure by any of you of the fact of an indictment having been found against any person, for a felony, not in actual confinement, or until he shall have been arrested thereon, is a misdemeanor, for which the person so disclosing can be punished by fine and imprisonment. You can set your own hours of meeting and adjourning, but, owing to the great amount of business to be transacted by you, I would suggest that you sit during the same hours as those occupied by the Court. Your foreman can administer oaths to witnesses; he can also excuse any of your number. You can originate all complaints for felonies and misdemeanors, but you will save the time of yourselves and the District-Attorney from being unnecessarily taken up, if many of the cases should be heard before a committing magistrate. It is not a matter of course for you to find an indictment because a complaint is made before you, but you should, at least, require such evidence to be produced before you as would, unexplained, call for conviction at the hands of a petit jury. You should go further than this, when anything excites your suspicion that the charge may not be sustainable, and require the appearance of any witnesses whom you may be informed, or have reason to suppose, have any knowledge of the matter, and then, on the whole evidence, decide whether or not the charge is sustained. The finding of an indictment, although not in law cause for presuming that a man has been guilty, yet in the community at large, casts a suspicion upon the person charged, and is liable to leave a stain on his character, although he be acquitted on trial. It therefore behooves you to be cautious, and not, by too hasty action, be instrumental in casting a blight on one of the, if not the, most important attributes of a man's reputation. With these remarks, gentlemen, you will proceed to the discharge of your duties.

When his Honor had concluded, the petit jury were called, and those who did not answer to their names were fined $25 each. Several made the usual excuses, which in a few cases only were held valid. The Court, without trying any prisoners, then adjourned to this day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon Saturday: 56 bbls. Ashes, 5,837 bbls. Flour, 550 bags Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 252 bags Malt, 626 bags Oats, 2,018 pkgs. Provisions, and 895 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at former rates. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request at strengthening prices. Sales having transpired since our last of about 1,300 bags, in lots, at 8½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are moderately inquired for within our range. Java, 15½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8¼c.@11c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11¼c. Maracaibo, at 9¼c.@12¼c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¼c.@8½c., ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Bahia, bags	1,000	12,875
Ceylon, bags	3,750	
Java, pkgs	10,675	2,620
Laguayra, bags	796	
Maracaibo, bags	293	5,032
Rio, bags	89,843	71,452
Total pkgs	106,357	91,979

In Baltimore, last week, there were no receipts of Rio Coffee; the sales of which reached 4,400 bags at from 9¾c.@10¾c., ₱ lb., leaving in first hands, on Saturday, a stock of 48,200 bags.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bales, including Middling at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly for State and Western Flour. The current receipts are light, but the demand is moderate, home dealers being the principal buyers, and these purchase only such lots as they want for immediate use. Prices are heavy and drooping. Sales, 4,250 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 35@ 4 55
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 750 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 10@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at languid rates. Sales 900 bbls. low mixed to very choice extra at $4 40@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at drooping prices—$3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@ $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Corn is more freely offered at lower rates, yet the demand is limited. Sales 16,500 bushels new crop at 64c.@65c. for Jersey Yellow; 66c.@68c. for Yellow Southern; and 68c.@70c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, but steady at 70c.@72c. ₱ bushel. 2,000 bushels State Barley brought 73c.@78c., ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been made in Boston during the week of 100 bales Gunny Bags at 10c.; and 440 bales Gunny Bagging, part at 11c@11¼c., 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales here: 650 bales North River at 65c.@ 70c. ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, 700 bales North River Hay were received and stored, in the absence of a satisfactory market for it. Holders asked $1, and buyers offered 90c. ₱ 100 lbs., for it. 25 bales only were sold at the latter rate. In Savannah, during the week, the Hay market was more active, and as the large supply there was owned by a few strong parties, prices were pretty well supported. One cargo of Eastern arrived, and was sold from the wharf in lots at $1 05. Another of Northern brought 80c. In large lots probably Eastern would not command over 90c. We quote from store: Eastern, $1 25; Northern, $1.

HEMP—100 bales sold in Boston at $90 ₱ ton, six months' credit.

HIDES—Are in rather better demand at former prices.

HOPS—The demand continues fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 1½c.@3c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales 100 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $26@ $27 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit.

LEAD—The demand is limited, at unchanged rates.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican* of Jan. 29th reports a good inquiry for Lumber on Northern orders, but none for the West Indies. Resawed, $14@ $16; rough-edge, $12@$14. Timber has been arriving freely, and has met with a good inquiry, better for shipping timber than the inferior grades. Sales of both qualities have been made at full rates. Our quotations cover the extremes of transactions: Shipping Timber, $8@$12; Mill Timber, $5@$7. The total exports of Timber and Lumber for the week have been 548,131 feet, including 120 000 feet to New-York.

MOLASSES—The market appears inactive; quotations are unaltered. Porto Rico, 20c.@28c.; Cuba Muscavado, at 18c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 16c.@19c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1857. Hhds.	Bbls.	1858. Hhds.	Bbls.
Clayed Cuba	991	—	459	—
Cuba Muscovado	871	—	490	1,365
New Orleans	—	835	—	446
Porto Rico	101	—	135	—
Total	1,963	835	1,075	1,811

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet at previous quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 29—Turpentine—Sales of 2,562 bbls. at $2 50@$2 55 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1,50@$1 55 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs.—an advance of 5c. ₱ bbl. on last sales. Spirits—Sales of 800 bbls. at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon—an advance of 1c. ₱ gallon. Resin—Sales of 800 bbls. common at 90c. ₱ bbl. Cotton—Sales of 37 bales Middling to good Middling, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

OILS—Are generally inactive at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, owing, in part, to the advanced prices claimed by factors. Sales 360 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 35 for Mess, and $12@ $12 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Total stock of Pork in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn Feb 1, 9,992 bbls., against 10,558 bbls Jan 1, 1858, and 14,831 bbls. Feb. 1, 1857. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Lard appears in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 260 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ₱ tc Stock of Beef in the packing-yards to day, 27,723 tcs. and bbls., against 38,944 tcs. and bbls. Jan. 1, 1858, and 21,672 tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1857 Beef Hams $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—12c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales here, 170 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50, mainly at $3@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*, 3,833 tcs. clean, and 71.000 bushels rough; the *Sales* included all the clean received, at from $2 50@ $3 50, mainly at $2 87½@$3 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.; and 30,000 bushels rough at from 68c.@80c ₱ bushel. *Exports*, 3,400 tcs. clean, including 1,330 tcs. to New-York, and leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 3,632 tcs. In Savannah, during the week, there were *received*, 106 tcs. clean, and 26.390 bushels rough; *sold*, 1,100 tcs. clean, at from $2 56¼@$3 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.; and *exported*, 484 tcs. clean, including 439 tcs. to New-York.

SALTPETRE—2,100 bags Crude sold in Boston since Wednesday last at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations: *Deer*—San Juan, ₱ lb., 28c.@30c.; Bolivar, 25c.@28c.; Sisal, 27½c.@30c.; Vera Cruz, 28c.@30c.; Chagres, 24c.@25c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 25c.@28c.; Missouri, 18c.@20c.; Texas and Arkansas, 12c.@15c.; Florida, 15c.@16c., cash. *Goat*—Tampico, ₱ lb., 34c.@36c.; Vera Cruz, 32c.@34c.; Curacoa, No. 1, each 50c.@55c.; Curacoa, No. 2, each 30c.@35c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c@45c.; 6 months.

TOBACCO—The following is a report of the movement in domestic tobacco, at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, during January:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Total Hhds.
Stock Jan. 1, 1858—hhds.	4,390	254	—	4,644
Received since	213	130	—	343
Total	4,603	384	—	4,987
Delivered since	911	109	—	1,020
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, hhds.	3,692	275	—	3,967
Stock same time 1857	5,352	195	2	5,547

WHISKY—Sales 375 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, there prevailed a fair inquiry from manufacturers, and sales were reported of 50,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, at previous prices; 125 bales Texas, on private terms; 375 bales Mediterranean and South American, 120 bales East India and 60 bales Cape, at various prices, as to quality.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited at former rates, For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl., Grain 4¾d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Pork 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

PHILIP ALEXANDER BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

TO CHURCH PEW BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.—Sealed proposals, for building 170 church pews, will be received during one week from this date at the office of KING & KELLUM, architects, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, where plans and specifications may be seen.

Feb. 1, 1858.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillion, and all other dances.

CARD.—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DONATIONS.—The Executive Committee of the CALICO DRESS SOIREE, gratefully acknowledge the reception of the following donations of calico, muslins, &c., to be made up, after the Ball, into dresses for the poor of New-York.

From Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR—200 yards of calico, of various patterns.

From the Ladies of the New-York Hotel—100 yards of calico.

From Messrs. URSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 1,600 yards of muslin, assorted colors.

From Messrs. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 5 pieces of good, fast-colored calico.

ABM. M. BININGER, Chairman.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Treasurer,
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

COL. A. S. VOSBURGH,
WM. H. BROWNE,
CYRUS RAMSEY, M. D.,
WM. S. TISDALE,
Executive Committee.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GOOD SECOND-hand billiard tables, complete with a fine stock of cloths, balls, cues and cue leathers.

WM. H. GRIFFITH.
Billiard Table Maker, No. 92 Ann-st.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

GERMAN SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, marbles of all descriptions, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

A FINE LOT OF COUNTERS, SHELVING and show-cases, now at No. 6 Cortlandt-st., are offered for sale at almost any price. For particulars, call at No. 43 Cortlandt-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOT

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

H. V. POOR'S
NEW AND COMPLETE MAP
OF ALL THE
RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS,
In Operation, Progress, and Projected.
PUBLISHED BY JOHN H. SCHULTZ & CO.,
AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.
Office No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

Price of Pocket Edition, $1. On Rollers, $3.

Over 420 distinct lines, comprising more than 26,000 miles of completed road, upwards of 1,500 miles in progress, and 12,000 in contemplation, are laid down upon it, making a total of nearly 40,000 miles of railroad in operation progress or projected in the United States. These lines are distinctly and correctly laid down. It is also a County Map, showing the counties, as well as the States, through which each road passes. Every city or town upon the line of each road is also given, thus making it useful to the traveler, as well as the engineer and financier.

MISS SEWELL'S NEW BOOK FOR LENT.

STANFORD & DELISSER have in press:

I.
THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK.
By the author of "Amy Herbert." "Readings Preparatory to Confirmation," &c., uniform with "The Words of Jesus," &c.

II.
MAMMA'S LESSONS ABOUT JESUS.
With illustrations. 60 cents.

A gracefully-written paraphrase of the Gospels adapted for youth, and garnished with the gems and pearls of wisdom, suggested by the "Great Biography." (On the 8th Feb.)

III.
THE PEOPLE'S PSALTER. Enlarged Edition.
Edited by Dr. Muhlenberg.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm have been paid. Signed.

JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES L. WIBRAY.
By H. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY M. BENEDICT (of the late firm of CORNING & CO.) has associated himself with the firm of BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall st. Signed.

HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WILLIAM J. MILLER & CO., doing business at No. 15 Maiden-lane, expired by limitation on the 31st ult. and is dissolved. The business will be settled by William J. Miller, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM J. MILLER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. ORLES TES CLEVELAND.

WILLIAM J. MILLER will continue the business of importing and manufacturing silver-plated ware.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JAMES COOK & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES COOK,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

The business will be continued as formerly by the undersigned, on his own account.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. JAMES COOK.

NOTICE.—A. RAMSEY McCOY RETIRES THIS day from the firm of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., on account of ill-health. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by EDMUND M. YOUNG and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, who have associated with them, from this date, JOHN C. SOUTHWICK, and will continue the Hide and Leather business, as heretofore, under the name, style and firm of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.

EDMUND M. YOUNG,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. JOHN C. SOUTHWICK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.

E. W. MANCHESTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF LAWTON & CAVERLY has been dissolved by mutual consent. All business with said firm can be settled with H. S. CAVERLY, at No. 101 Barclay-st., New-York.

P. B. LAWTON,
H. S. CAVERLY.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY L. STONE RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF A YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, GRATIS!—The Instruction Book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Prof. E. C. DUBOIS considering the hard times, and feeling indebted to the American people for their patronage, offers his services, free of expense, to those who wish to learn French; he will devote one hour to this purpose every Thursday evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-six consecutive weeks. The first lesson will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock precisely. N. B.—To avoid inconvenience, only 500 tickets for this course will be delivered. Apply daily at the above address.

$1 FOR TWELVE WRITING LESSONS, or $10 for three months, 72 lessons in Penmanship, double-entry Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, to qualify young men for business, at Mr PAINE'S Academy, No. 62 Bowery, New-York. No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and No. 50 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Separate rooms for ladies, both day and evening.

"As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, prepares men and boys practically for business. Gentlemen may secure a private room at only $25 for a full commercial. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Private desks $15. Pupils are taught practically on plans of real business.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily, for class or private instruction, in double-entry book-keeping, and mercantile penmanship and arithmetic. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.; and No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Madougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A thorough teacher of the English branches in a Young Ladies' School, of some experience, and a member of the Episcopal Church. Address N. Y., care of Miller & Co., No. 645 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Details of the Mexican news, brought to New-Orleans by the *Tennessee*, are important and exciting. When the mail left Vera Cruz there had been several days' fighting in the Capital between President COMONFORT and the Constitutional Party on the one hand, and the Pronunciados, including the Conservadores, Santanistas and the Church on the other. General ZULOAGA, the man who inaugurated the late *coup d'état*, had turned traitor, and had put himself at the head of the SANTA ANA faction. The rebels, at the outset, gained possession of the convents of San Domingo and San Augustin. The combat was very severe at both these points, and many on both sides were killed. Besides, the Guerilla fighting was kept up over the whole city,—business was at a stand still; and all peaceable citizens, who could, were leaving the Capital. On the 17th, an armistice, to extend until the next day at 7 o'clock P. M., was agreed upon between the rival leaders, but no arrangement was concluded, and the war was recommenced with increased bitterness. It was progressing at latest dates, as will be seen from the letter of our correspondent, and there was no immediate prospect of peace. It is impossible to form any conjecture as to which party will triumph;—probably both will be so exhausted by the struggle as to be unfit to carry on the Government of the country. The Secretary to the United States Legation had been placed under arrest, but released after a short time, for peaceably endeavoring to prevent the seizure of some Mexican property.

We receive interesting intelligence from Havana by the *Empire City* at this port. The Spanish officials are highly gratified at the capture of WALKER. They were disposed to make a display of their satisfaction by feting Commodore PAULDING, on the occasion of his recent visit. The Commodore, however, was prevented by the prevalence of yellow fever and small-pox from making a long stay in the port of Havana. Our correspondent contradicts the report, circulated by some city journals, that SANTA ANA was in Havana. That ambitious chief is still in New-Granada, waiting for a favorable opportunity, which seems to have arrived, to raise his standard in the Mexican Republic. The Spanish fleet, about which so much has been written, was making a peaceable cruise, for the purpose of exercising the men at the guns. From the large and increasing revenues sent by General CONCHA to the home Government, it would appear that he excels as a financier, as well as a statesman and General. It is reported that next month he will transmit to Spain the enormous sum of six millions of dollars, partly derived from last year's surplus, and partly from this year's.

The Lecompton Constitution was not sent in to Congress yesterday by the President, though the Kansas question occupied, to some extent, the attention of both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, presented a petition from ninety-seven citizens of the United States, asking for the initiation of measures for the purchase of Cuba and its annexation. After some further business, consideration of the Army bill was resumed, and Mr. HOUSTON proceeded to make a speech in opposition to the proposed increase of the military force. He was interrupted at 1 o'clock by the call of the special order, the Pacific Railroad bill, but was finally allowed to conclude. Mr. DOUGLAS then seized the opportunity to move for the consideration of the bill for the admission of Minnesota, and a struggle ensued between the friends of that measure and those of the Pacific Railroad for the precedence. The opposition of the Southern members to taking up the Minnesota bill was very marked, and Mr. MASON, of Virginia, took occasion to give an intimation of what had already been anticipated—that the Southern States might consider it necessary to insist upon taking up the Kansas and the Minnesota bills together. Messrs. WILSON and HALE protested against the injustice of such a proceeding, as contrary to the genius of our institutions, and Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, also opposed the connection of the two bills, and made a strong Union speech. The Senate finally adjourned without taking any question. In the House, a resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest J. B. WILLIAMSON, of New-York, wherever found, and bring him before the bar of the House for contempt, he having refused to obey the subpœna of the Tariff Investigation Committee. At the instance of Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, a Select Committee of seven was ordered to inquire into the following subjects: A reduction of the Government expenses; the navigation laws; the duties on imports, and the expediency of a gradual abolition of all duties on imports, and resort to internal taxation. The State Constitution of Oregon was presented by Mr. LANE, and referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. PARROTT, the Delegate from Kansas, asked leave to present the joint resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory against the action of the Lecompton Convention, and after some opposition and considerable confusion, they were read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

There was no quorum in either House of the Legislature last evening.

Details of the news from the Utah expedition, received *via* Weston, Mo., confirm the telegraphic accounts of the condition of the troops. The health of the army was good, and provisions were not scarce. The beef, however, was of poor quality. The salt train for Laramie was passed on the road, at the crossing of the Sweetwater, on its way to the camp. The Mormons were fortifying their position between the army and Salt Lake City.

News from Santa Fé to the 2d of January announces further Indian depredations. The savages were stampeding cattle, but had not committed acts of violence against the persons of settlers. The annual distributions of goods to the Pueblos were made at the end of December.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank was held, yesterday, at Philadelphia, and the Directors presented their report, which presents a bad condition of affairs. Among the collaterals of the concern were notes to the amount of $120,000 from the firm of which President ALLIBONE's brother is a member, of which the Directors discounted but $12,000. Mr. ALLIBONE, however, volunteers the assumption of this debt. The report recommends an assignment.

JOHN MILLER, a baggage-master on the Hartford and Providence Railroad, was arrested on Saturday night by Mr. HOLBROOK, the special agent of the Post-Office Department, for robbing the mails. The robberies have been going on for some time.

JOHN W. SEYMOUR, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Association at Hartford, Conn., has been ascertained to be a defaulter to that institution to the amount of $150,000 or more.

Hon. E. C. DELAVAN has donated to Union College his fine cabinet of minerals and shells. It is valued at upwards of $10,000.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution last evening directing the Corporation Counsel to ask the Legislature to alter the Charter so as to give members of the Common Council each a salary of $1,000 a year. By request of Alderman ADAMS, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Frauds, Aldermen TUCKER and TUOMEY were added to it.

The Committee of the Croton Aqueduct Department of the Board of Councilmen, met last night and heard arguments as to the award of the contract for the "new grand reservoir," from Mr. BOGERT on behalf of Messrs. CUMMING; from Ex-Judge WHITING for FAIRCHILD & WALKER; and from Mr. WOOD for his own firm.

The Standing Committee on Frauds met again yesterday, and continued the investigation of the frauds in the Street Department, reported by D. D. CONVERS, Esq. The Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth street cases were on, but nothing new, of importance, was elicited.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the trial of O'CONNELL for the Greenwich-street murder was continued. Mr. CLINTON summed up for the defence, and Mr. WHITING replied for the prosecution. The Judge's charge was brief but singularly clear. The Jury retired at 7 P. M. and in about two hours, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. As such a verdict could not be received, under the indictment,—but only one of murder, or manslaughter in the fourth degree, they again retired, and had not agreed at 10 o'clock, when the Court adjourned till this morning at 9½ o'clock.

The February term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday. A Grand Jury wasimpanneled, and Recorder BARNARD delivered his first charge. It will be found more than usually interesting.

The suit brought by the heirs of REUEL CLAPP against S. P. TOWNSEND, the Sarsaparilla man, and which has been before the Circuit Court at Albany for some days, was concluded at 12½ o'clock on Saturday night, the Jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff of $104,000. Rev. Mr. HOWARD, formerly pastor of a Baptist Church in Albany, but now of Chicago, was trustee for the estate of REUEL CLAPP, and Mr. TOWNSEND was his bondsman, and the suit was brought to recover $80,000 claimed to be due the estate from Mr. HOWARD.

At an early hour yesterday morning some daring burglars broke into the flour store of VALENTINE & SONS, in Market-slip. Having made an ineffectual attempt to blow up one of the safes with gunpowder, they fired the premises and then decamped, leaving a dark lantern behind in their hasty flight. No reason can be assigned for their firing the building, unless it was their vexation at being foiled.

The large new ferry-boat *Atlantic* has been withdrawn from the South Ferry and placed on the Fulton Ferry, in the place of the two small boats temporarily hauled off, so that there are now three large boats instead of two large and two small boats on that ferry. The Company profess that the three, by making better time and carrying larger freights, will accommodate the public as well as, if not better than, the four boats. Some necessary repairs to one of the New-York slips will now be made.

Yesterday was the last quarter-day of the year. Landlords expect tenants to let them know, within the coming fortnight whether they desire to retain their premises for another year. From what we can gather, we conclude that there will be less advancing upon rents than is usual. Whether landlords are to lose much of their dues on the quarter, cannot be discovered for a week or two.

Last night, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered, to an audience much larger than the severity of the weather would have justified one in expecting, the first of his lectures on "Pauperism and Crime," in which he laid down as his main position the proposition that poverty is not to be treated as a permanent social institution, but as an evil to be counteracted and removed.

A prize fight between two young fellows ambitious of pugilistic distinction, was to have taken place on Sunday night in Lowd's Woods, at the foot of Sixty-fifth-street, North River. The Twenty-second Ward Police managed to head them off, and they repaired to the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, but there again they were met by the Police and the fight prevented. JOHN MURPHY, one of the principals, was arrested and detained for examination.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened heavily for Flour, of which the receipts and sales were light. Wheat and Rye continued inactive and nominal. Corn was more freely offered at lower prices, but it was not in much request. 1,600 bales Cotton changed hands at full rates. Rio Coffee was in fair demand, and was on the advance. A moderate business was reported in Provisions, which were held with increased firmness. Hides attracted more attention at former figures. Rice and Sugars were lightly dealt in at essentially unchanged rates. Freights ruled quiet.

Purchase of Cuba.

Senator DOOLITTLE yesterday presented a petition signed by ninety-seven citizens of the United States, praying that Congress should take measures for the immediate purchase of the Island of Cuba, and for the annexation of that piece of property to our Union. The right of petition is a sacred one, and any number of citizens may petition Congress to purchase anything—Queen VICTORIA's crown jewels, the pictures of the Pope, or the harem of the Sultan. But citizens of the United States who have a craving for the property of other nations, and who desire to obtain what they want by a regular purchase, should remember that it takes two to make a bargain, and where there is a purchaser, there must also be a seller.

In the case of Cuba, it will hardly do to imitate the fine gentleman of the stage, who meets a charming woman, and immediately exclaims, "She is an angel, by this light!—and I must have her." However desirable Cuba may be as an addition to our national domain, it can hardly be considered a good piece of commercial diplomacy to proclaim to all the world beforehand that we must and will make the purchase at any price. Such a declaration would be more likely to defeat than to advance the object of our ambition. There has never been a time when a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba would be less likely to be successful than the present. Spain now possesses a more stable Government than she has had before in fifty years,—she is less embarrassed for money than she has been since the war of liberation, and the birth of a Prince of the Asturias has rekindled the national pride of her haughty people and made them more than ever unwilling to mutilate the kingdom to which he is the heir. It is the height of folly to underrate the power, or to ignore the susceptibilities of Spain, and the only way in which we can ever hope to achieve the annexation for which Mr. DOOLITTLE's petitioners pray will be found for us and not by us. Debates and declamations can but adjourn the hour at which such a consummation, if it is ever to arrive, will come about in the course of nature and diplomacy.

Moreover, the acquisition of Cuba as at present urged is purely a Southern speculation, a chimera bred in the swamps of the Gulf and nursed by the centaurs of the Mississippi. Until the South learns to conduct itself with a greater show of fairness towards the North, than it has done in the affair of Kansas, it may as well dismiss all thoughts of Northern support in the acquisition of a vast slaveholding territory like Cuba, to be immediately cut up into at least three States and thrown into the Senate and the House in the shape of a dozen or more enthusiasts of oligarchy.

If Spain were actually desirous of selling the Island, the United States, in the actual condition of our politics, could hardly be induced to buy it. And the subject, in whatever light it may be looked at, is really not worth a serious discussion at the present time. This we are aware affords us no reason to expect that Congress will abstain from discussing it. But as we now enjoy the privilege of paying exorbitant tribute to Queen ISABELLA in the shape of duties on cigars, we should be glad to hope that some of our statesmen in the course of the present session would find the time and the ability to compass negotiations for putting our trade with the Spanish colonies on a much better and more equable footing than it enjoys at present. We can do nothing by badgering Spain with propositions for the most valuable jewel in her possession; but we may bring her to better terms than we now enjoy in our trade with her colonies.

General William Walker and the Administration.

The speech made by General WALKER at Mobile, which will be found *in extenso* in another part of this morning's TIMES, merits general attention. It embodies the damaging disclosures of a person who is satisfied that he has nothing further to hope or expect from powerful accomplices. It shows conclusively that the breach between the fillibusters and the President is irreparable, and that WALKER and his schemes must, therefore, sink into insignificance. Nothing but the virtual connivance of the Government ever made them formidable or gave them any chance of success.

General WALKER in this speech does not hesitate to publish to the world the private conversations and assurances which he had received from the President and his Cabinet. This may be a very improper and unfair proceeding,—but that does not change the character of the facts revealed.

General WALKER states that previous to his late expedition to Nicaragua, Mr. BUCHANAN assured one of the General's confidential friends, who had called upon him on his behalf, that he regarded WALKER as just as truly the President of Nicaragua as *he* was President of the United States:—that he sympathized entirely with his proceedings, and would protect him against interruption from the English men-of-war, even at the hazard of war with Great Britain. He asserts that he subsequently received from members of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, similar assurances; and that special pains were taken by the Administration to induce him to rely upon the active sympathy and effective aid of the Government. Gen. WALKER further asserts that, after the President had changed his sentiments and decided to oppose his expedition to Nicaragua, a member of the Cabinet urged him to proceed to Mexico and endeavor to embroil that country in a war with Spain, which might end in the transfer of Cuba, first to Mexico and then to the United States. Even General WALKER professes to have been shocked at the immorality of such a proposition,—though he ingenuously acknowledges that his principal objection to it rests upon the fact that, in the event of success, Cuba would have become a Free State.

These revelations of the discomfited fillibuster are not especially creditable to the moral tone of the Federal Administration. They exhibit the President as the duplicate of WALKER in all but his courage and steadiness of purpose, and the Cabinet as a nest for hatching small but very culpable conspiracies against the peace and the property of our neighbors.

The official organ will, of course, be charged with the duty of exculpation. We wish we could look for anything more pertinent from that quarter than very vehement and wholesome, but very inconclusive, vituperation of the hero who has spread these revelations before the public.

Lecompton Logic.

The Lecompton Constitution involves its advocates in some very curious casuistic dilemmas. The Richmond *Enquirer*, for example, gives us the following specimen of the logic to which it is driven:

"The opponents of the Lecompton Constitution contend, that in not referring the whole of it for popular approval or condemnation, the Convention forces it upon the people *nolens volens*. It is true, it *may* be in opposition to the popular will in many of its provisions. *But Congress cannot prove it to be so, without returning it to be voted on by the people.* And we hold that it should *not be returned* unless it has been *previously* proved to Congress to misrepresent the popular will. On this ground its acceptance is unavoidable."

Suppose we apply this kind of reasoning to another subject. A horse, if thirsty, should be led out to water. But it cannot be proved that he is thirsty, except by leading him out to see if he will drink. And we hold that he should not be led out, unless it has been *previously* proved that he is thirsty. On this ground it is impossible that he should be led out at all!

Congress is not called upon to "return" the Lecompton Constitution either for approval or disapproval. All it has to do is to act upon the *application* of Kansas for *admission* into the Union whenever that application shall be made. Whether Kansas *does* apply or not, is a matter of fact, which Congress must decide upon such evidence as it may be able to obtain. Kansas can only be represented, properly or actually, by a majority of her inhabitants. If Congress is satisfied that a majority of the people of Kansas apply for admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, then it may, if it thinks fit, grant that request. But if, in point of fact, a minority only make this application, then it is no application at all, and Congress has no shadow of right to treat it as the act of Kansas. All the sophistry in the world cannot obscure so plain a point.

If the circumstances of the case were a little different, we are confident the Richmond *Enquirer* would have no difficulty in seeing it in the same light. Suppose ELI THAYER, with a colony of emigrant Abolitionists, should get control of the political machinery of Arizona or New-Mexico,—hold a Convention, frame an Anti-Slavery Constitution, and apply for admission into the Union: would the *Enquirer* insist that Congress had no right to reject the application, or return the Constitution, without *previously* ascertaining whether it was or was not in accordance with the will of the people? A precedent of this sort, established by Congress, may become troublesome hereafter to those who are now most eager for its recognition.

A RAILROAD CHAPLAIN.—It can hardly be a questionable point that some of our great Railroad enterprises would have been more profitably conducted if the managers had enjoyed, and heeded, the services of a sound orthodox preacher. The lack of morality has had as much to do with the depreciation of Railroad stocks, in many cases, as the lack of financial tact and knowledge, and we imagined that this fact was about to be officially acknowledged when we read a paragraph which has been recently published in the journals of the West, stating that the "Illinois Central" kept a chaplain. The assertion is founded on the fact of a clergyman named OSBORN having stated at a meeting of ministers that he was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and had been very successful in his labors. But it does not appear that Mr. OSBORN has been employed as to exhaust his capacity of sacred usefulness. His mission is to preach to the settlers on the lands of the Company which lie along the road, which are, as yet, so sparely peopled that they cannot afford to maintain the stated preaching of the gospel. The Company have, therefore, employed Mr. OSBORN to minister to their spiritual wants, and we trust with the eminent success which he acknowledges. Surely then, there can be no objection to an extension of his labors, and the stockholders should insist upon a mission to the managers.

France and Virginia.

Those famous Southern Conventions, which have so much amused the rest of mankind, are, after all, about to vindicate themselves by bearing precious fruit. That unsleeping sentinel of Southern rights, the *Argus*, of Norfolk, Va., has discerned afar off a glorious phenomenon, the existence of which it made known to the world on Saturday morning last. It has discovered that the mission of Mr. WM. BALLARD PRESTON to Europe "in behalf of the Western and Virginia Railroads, has been successful, and that Mr. PRESTON has succeeded in making arrangements *with the Paris and Orleans Railroad Company to run four steamers between the ports of Orleans, France, and Norfolk, Virginia!*"

This news is almost too good to be true; and if we had found it in any less intelligent and responsible sheet, we should have been disposed to regard it as a mere flight of the imagination. But, of course, whatever the *Argus* says must be accepted once for all, and we may regard it as a "fixed fact," that the American or at least the Virginian flag, will shortly float above the waters of the Loire, and be carried in triumph around that noble statue of JOAN OF ARC, which rises so proudly in the chief square of the ancient city, rescued by the saintly maiden's supernatural faith and force, four centuries ago. Precisely *how* the four steamers are to reach the quays of Orleans, after crossing the Atlantic, does not yet appear; but, as they will doubtless be provided with Norfolk pilots, we presume that there will be no difficulty in their ascending the Loire at all seasons, and throughout its entire length; nor should we be surprised to hear that a further "arrangement" has been made for their going on *viâ* this and that canal even to the junction of the Saone and the Rhone, and there connecting by way of Lyons and Berlin with sailing-packets from Canton through to St. Petersburg. The consequences of such an amplification of the original plan of "direct trade," upon the development of Southern agriculture, would be indeed stupendous, and Gov. WISE might soon be gratified by seeing the "centre" of the commerce of the world transferred to his own Pungoteague. We are not informed when the first steamer may be expected, nor even at what time the stock of this new Transatlantic Company will be thrown upon the market, if, indeed, New-York is to be allowed to dabble in so grand a scheme at all, for it is just possible that their Paris Bourse may absorb the whole enterprise. Nevertheless, we congratulate our Virginian neighbors, but we trust that this sudden impetus to their prosperity will not so inflate their funds as to make them indifferent to their precious "fundum," and draw their attention entirely away from oyster-planting and from President-making; for however well Virginia may be able to get along without us, we must have our bivalves and our Chief Magistrates, and we know not where to look for them if the gates of the Chesapeake are to be closed to us while they are opened to all the world beside.

Management of Gas Companies.

We publish in another column a remonstrance from a stockholder in a Gas Company, against the remarks we have made from time to time upon the management of some of these establishments. As our correspondent frankly confesses that he has a pecuniary interest in the business, we have the advantage of him, for we have no other concern in it than that which is identical with the public welfare.

Our correspondent is not a very skillful controversialist, for he bases his whole plea upon two or three propositions, which he assumes to be true, but which no one else will for a moment admit. It is absurd to say that a Gas Company is not a monopoly, and that nobody is obliged to purchase its gas who does not choose to do so. Theoretically this may be true,—but practically it is utterly and ridiculously false. The law may permit competition: but possession of the street pipes,—which cannot be duplicated at pleasure,—is a barrier against it much stronger than the law:—and when the choice offered to a household is between sitting in darkness and using a single company's gas, it can scarcely be said, with strict propriety, that they are entirely free. A charter confers upon a Gas Company special and practically exclusive privileges,—and the public, which grants the charter, has a right to insist that its powers shall not be abused. The exclusive right of selling a particular article which everybody must have, is one of immense value, and is liable to constant and very gross abuse. A Gas Company is bound to furnish a good article in a convenient form, and it has a right to such a price for it as shall afford a fair, but not an unreasonable, profit. Whether the Gas Companies of this City perform these duties without exceeding their rights, we have not the means of judging. But in this very ignorance of the public at large they have the means of imposing upon them an inferior article, or of charging for it an exorbitant price.

The meter may be as accurate a measure of the gas consumed as our correspondent says it is. But certainly the Company has no right to charge the consumer a monthly rent for the meter which measures the article purchased. This is an innovation upon all commercial usage. The milkman might as well charge rent for his quart cup, the draper for his yard-stick, and the grocer for his scales.

Our correspondent mistakes another ground of complaint against our Companies: it is not that they refuse to sell to a customer who refuses to pay, but that, when a new tenant enters a house, they will not supply him until all previous bills are satisfied. We doubt the propriety or the habit of such a usage in any department of mercantile affairs.

We concede fully the injustice of expecting Gas Companies to perform impossibilities, and recognize them as being engaged in a business of general and very decided utility. They are exposed, we do not doubt, to much unjust and unfounded censure. But they are in the enjoyment of very valuable privileges, and should be held to a rigid account in the performance of the corresponding obligations.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BURR'S REPUTATION.—AARON BURR'S reputation is in a very fair way of being essentially improved. Mr. PARTON'S half-way championship of his character has stimulated several persons to still more adventurous undertakings in the same direction. BURR'S profligacy has always been considered beyond dispute. He has had the reputation, universally, of having compromised more women in society than any other man of his time, and the statement of his first and most confidential biographer, MATTHEW L. DAVIS, that he left behind him great quantities of damaging letters from these ladies, has kept the whole country in a quivering state of curiosity and indignation ever since.

But it is now boldly denied that any such letters were ever in existence. BURR'S last friend, the lady with whom he lived at the close of his life, has stated that she read nearly all his correspondence, and that there was nothing in it to bring a blush to the cheek of any person; and the venerable Judge EDWARDS, who was for many years BURR'S intimate friend, now writes a letter, which will be found in another column, stating that BURR himself assured him that there were no letters in his collection which would compromise or injure the reputation of any lady living.

It would be curious if, after all, BURR should be acquitted of the offences which have heaped so much odium upon his head. It is pretty generally conceded now that his political crimes, which led to his trial for treason then, would probably have made him President if he had lived fifty years later:—and it is by no means impossible that a similar revolution may take place in the public judgment of his personal and social character. We shall be very glad of any revelations which show BURR or any other man to have been better than he has been considered.

Mr. Everett's Lecture.

We are requested by the Committee of Management for Mr. EVERETT'S Lecture this evening, to state that the report which has been widely circulated that all the eligible seats were disposed of, *is entirely untrue.* Over two thousand of as good seats as can be desired, are still to be procured.

This is one of the finest addresses which Mr. EVERETT has ever delivered, and as it is not very probable that he will speak in this City again, we cannot doubt that there are thousands who will gladly embrace this opportunity to hear him.

A CONTROVERSY DECLINED.—The St. Louis *Leader* is publishing a series of letters from "Il Segretario," who has long been known as a correspondent of the Press, addressed to Mr. GREELEY, the editor of the *Tribune*. It seems that the writer some months since proposed a controversy with Mr. GREELEY, in the columns of his own paper, upon a variety of the heresies of which Mr. G. was supposed to be the advocate. To this proposition Mr. GREELEY made the following response:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 5, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Time was when I should have relished such a controversy as you invite, but troubles and bereavements are telling upon me, and I have a horror of being made an object of personal interest or public attention. If I were at liberty to do so, I would sell out my pecuniary interest in the *Tribune*, and devote the residue of my life to my books, my friends, and my little ones. As it is, I am trying to get off to Europe, so soon as may be—at least within six months—for a year of study and rest. I am, therefore, in no mood for controversy.

If I were to embark in one with you, I see that so much time would be requisite to dispel illusions and repel mistakes on your part, as to what I do believe and hold, that my first letters would inevitably be dull, however it might be with those that followed them. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Toronto *Globe* announces the selection of the town of Ottawa by the Imperial authorities, as the future seat of government for Canada, and expresses much indignation thereat. Toronto, Montreal and Quebec are all laid on the shelf by this decision, and the Capitol is transferred to a little place numbering a population of only 7,000. The *Globe* says:

"We look upon the idea of Parliament meeting at Quebec with the greatest aversion, and yet we see very little reason to prefer Ottawa. Although within the boundary of Upper Canada, it is composed of a population very different from the other cities of the Western province. The total population in 1851 was 7,760, and of these 4,798—nearly five-eighths of the whole—were Roman Catholics—of whom about half were of French origin, and the remainder Irish. But this is not all. Ottawa is surrounded by a population very similar to that which is found within the city, and it is even less enlightened and progressive than the census returns indicate. A lumbering country never possesses either an educated or an orderly people, and although large parts of the Ottawa district are now agricultural in their character, the population are still affected by the circumstances of the early settlement. As to political principles, or even knowledge, nothing of the kind appears to exist on the Ottawa."

SOMETHING IN DENMARK NOT ALTOGETHER ROTTEN.—It is announced that a new law has recently been passed in Denmark prohibiting newspapers from copying the articles of other journals without giving credit for them. This speaks well for the Danish authorities, but it is not quite creditable to Danish journalists. If a similar law were to be put in force here, the consequences would be disastrous to a great many newspapers, whose editors would be thrown upon their resources for original matter. The King of Denmark is worthy to be a descendant of the philosophical Hamlet, but he probably is not. He likes to know, when he reads "words, words, words," whose words they are he is reading.

SUBLIMATED SNOBBERY.—One of our City contemporaries, whose name we will not have the unkindness to mention, says that "Mrs. NAPIER, styling herself Lady NAPIER in a Republican country, is an insult to the women of America, by assuming a superiority over them." But he gallantly adds that it is not quite so infamous as for a "man to profanely ask to be called Lord." We are afraid that this sublime Republican was not invited to the ball given by the British Ambassador in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

VALUABLE DONATION TO UNION COLLEGE.—It has been rumored in private circles for some time, that Union College was about to receive a magnificent present of a Cabinet of Minerals and Shells, for which she was to be indebted to the liberality of our townsman, E. C. DELAVAN, Esq. Union College is fortunate in securing one of the finest Cabinets of this kind in the world, and, may we not add, Mr. DELAVAN is fortunate in possessing a disposition and discrimination, which lead him to bestow his wealth so generously and judiciously. We are told that this Cabinet has been purchased, in these times, for $10,000, but that it is considered by good judges as really worth a much larger sum.

[*Albany Argus, 1st.*

AMERICANISM IN CONNECTICUT.—Three hundred voters of the American Party in New-Haven, feeling aggrieved at the action of the Union Convention, called a public meeting last week, at which resolutions were adopted, opposing the extension of Slavery, condemning the frauds in Kansas, demanding a modification of the Revenue laws so as to afford protection to home industry, and reaffirming the doctrines of the American Party. A Committee of Conference was appointed to make arrangements for a State Convention.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A cruel version of Mr. CHARLES READE'S wordy novel called "White Lies" was played at this house last night. It has been prepared for the stage by a gentleman of this City, who, we fancy, must have fitted himself for the task by intently and fondly studying that remarkable sensation-drama called "Birds of Prey," which, it will be remembered, was produced at this theatre last season, and achieved a prompt and decided failure. That work was remarkable for a child-like innocence of everything like art, an utter abnegation of everything in the shape of dramatic law, and a pleasing confidence in most things not being too absurd for a mixed audience. The same prominent characteristics are noticeable in this perversion of "White Lies"—than which nothing more positively feeble has been produced this season. We can account for a gentleman thoroughly immersed in the interest of the novel slashing off certain portions of it which he considers dramatic, and making them rattle in a sort of horrible dramatic skeleton, under the lively impression that they will constitute an intelligible play; but we cannot so readily account for the temerity of a management in placing such a work before an audience accustomed to better things.

The story needed all the length and breadth that Mr. READE could give it to make it acceptable even *as* a story, and the task of compressing it once more into a drama (for Mr. READE borrowed his plot from a French drama) is by no means an easy one. It should have been undertaken only by a practiced hand. It has been done by a gentleman thoroughly ignorant of every requisite. The abrupt transitions, the utter disregard of time and place, the perfect obliviousness of anything like a sense of ridicule, the constant clashing of passions which are aroused and subdued with a rapidity absolutely mean—these and abundant other proofs are conclusive on this subject. The plot may be condensed into a few words. An old family, consisting of a mother and two daughters, is on the brink of ruin. The ancestral chateau is put up at auction, and the members of the old family are on the point of being turned out of doors. A military gentleman (previously unknown to the family) buys it, and after saying something about *his* mother, magnanimously informs old family that he has purchased it for their use. Old family, being poor and proud, object to this act of charity. Military gentleman then proposes to buy a portion of the live stock—namely, one of the daughters. In less time than a Yankee could effect a trade the bargain is struck. The strange military gentleman marries *Josephine*, leaves her and her family in possession of the old chateau, and at once goes to the wars. All this takes place in an extremely damp spot near the old chateau, and brings the first act to a close. The same malarious district is selected for the action of the second act. Here we discover that *Josephine* had a former lover, who of course returns to claim his bride at the wrong moment. The usual business, managed however with unusual dullness, takes place. The customary "offers" at murder and suicide lead to the customary declarations of mutual love. The act winds up with an unexpected announcement that the military gentleman of the first act has opportunely met his death, on the strength of which rumor the twain unite their loves by a secret union. Necessarily, therefore, in the next act we discover that the military gentleman has not met his death. In fact he walks in soon after in an excellent state of preservation, and is indeed the only man in the piece who persistently enjoys good health. A letter which lies in his path informs him of what has taken place, and the military gentleman pats his sword, as a military man ought to do under such circumstances. The letter is from the destroyer of his happiness,—if his associate in matrimony may be so considered. Now comes the "White Lie"—*Josephine's* sister boldly says that the letter was for her and not for the military gentleman's wife. No matter, says the military gentleman, he shall marry you or I will have his life. The Mormonistic aspects of the piece become brighter. In the meantime, *Josephine*, borne down by the double deceit which is being practiced, meditates suicide, and prepares the cup. She is stayed in time to hear that the object of her affections and husband number two has been thrown from his horse and killed. Under ordinary circumstances, a woman would endeavor to hide her shame in the grief of this catastrophe. But *Josephine* pursues a different course, becomes furious, declares her passion for the dead cavalier, (who immediately walks in safe and sound,) and tells of the secret marriage. At a crisis like this the military gentleman is naturally expected to kill somebody, but he disgracefully neglects his opportunity, and announces that his own marriage was a mere formality, which shall at once be annulled, and that *Josephine* shall remain the bride of her lover. What becomes of the chateau and the family pride we were unable to discover. A comic "tag," in rhyme, about the awkwardness of telling "White Lies" ends the piece.

In the second act Mr. JORDAN has an opportunity for displaying his power as an artist, and won a meed of well-merited applause. But Mr. JORDAN'S dress was an uncleanly absurdity. If a colonel of the French army were unfortunate enough to wear a dirty shirt, he would be the last man in the world to display it. The abject attire adopted by Mr. JORDAN is fit for a professional beggar on an unprosperous tramp, and not for *Colonel Dugardin* recently from Paris. Miss KEENE does all that possibly can be done for a detestable part, and Messieurs WHEATLEIGH and JEFFERSON contribute to the amusement of the audience. All the acting in the world cannot save a piece so utterly destitute of the elements of dramatic success. Properly constructed, a good piece might have been made out of Mr. READE'S work, but in Miss KEENE'S adaptation there is neither skillful effort nor accidental result.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Mr. EISFELD'S second classical *soirée* of the season takes place to-night at Dodworth's Rooms. Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF and Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK are the volunteers.

The Weather.

We are loth to speak disrespectfully of the weather, but after the long spell of genial sunshine and blue skies which we have been enjoying, the atmospheric change that came over us last night had no claim to a favorable notice. There was a bright clear northerly breeze in the morning, and the few icicles that hung from the guards of the ferry boats glistened in the sunshine for a while and then began to disappear; but before the sun went down the wind had clawed round, as the pilots say, to the east of north: in fact it was east northeast a little easterly, and a small, chilling drizzle commenced, which soon resolved itself into a decided rain, which froze as it fell, and made the walking about as uncertain as it must be on the *mer de glace*. It not only froze on the pavement, but it froze on silken umbrellas, and prevented them from being shut up. By 9 o'clock P. M., the rain had undergone another change and became hail, which lay on the ground like glass marbles, and looked like a kind of transparent snow. It was decidedly a pleasant night for staying at home, and unfavorable to burglars, as well as cruel for policemen, who do not, of course, get under shelter in such miserable weather. The Winter may have set in now for earnest, but if there be any truth in the old woman's saying, that when the month comes in like a lion it goes out like a lamb, we have no cause to apprehend a long continuance of wintry weather.

NO MORE UNLICENSED VEHICLES.—In one of the ordinances by which Gotham is governed, provision is made for the licensing of all public carts, and it is declared that "every cart, truck, wagon, dray or other vehicle, drawn by one or more horses or other animals, which shall be kept, used, driven or employed for the transportation or conveyance of anything whatsoever from place to place, within the City of New-York, for hire, wages or pay for such transportation, *shall be deemed a public cart*" within the meaning of the ordinance.

Mayor TIEMANN has decided to carry out the law to the letter. It is unnecessary to remind any citizen that it has not hitherto been strictly enforced. Many vehicles owned and used on private account for conveying various articles to different parts of the City, and whose proprietors have never thought of applying for licenses, come under the provision quoted. About 150 cartmen who do their business in the upper part of the island, and have hitherto been unlicensed, have been brought to the Mayor's office during the last few days and fined. The applications for licenses were numerous at the Mayor's office yesterday. One of Mayor TIEMANN'S draymen was fined $2 on Saturday because the number of his license was not marked on his cart.

☞ The United States Mail Steamship *Empire City* will leave for Havana and New-Orleans, at 2 P. M. to-morrow, (Wednesday,) instead of to-day, as advertised.

Much Ado about Nothing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I addressed my first letter to you, in relation to the subject of "The Perils of the New-York Harbor," I had not the remotest idea of producing, and certainly I had no intention to provoke any kind of controversy. As a citizen, I availed myself of your politeness, through the columns of your widely-spread paper, so far as my abilities would permit, to furnish *data* showing that there existed no danger, so periodically apprehended, of the CHANNELS of our magnificent harbor being filled up by "silt," &c.

Mr. BLUNT, who, I have every reason to surmise, is the author of the letters published in the TIMES over the initials of "J. L. B." and "Mercator," superciliously sneers at A. C. CASTLE'S data upon this subject. I submit that from the distinguished position which this gentleman holds in the estimation of the New-York mercantile marine officers and others, and the New-York community at large he could well afford to treat that data at least with a modicum of courtesy, if not with a little respect—data that he may affect to sneer at, but which he has certainly failed even to refute, much less to respect. At the same time, I freely admit that Mr. BLUNT *is authority* in hydrographical science, but until he mathematically demonstrates the results of the hydrodynamic forces and their laws governing the motion and reaction upon matter in a state of inertia, and depositing this matter in our harbor channels, I shall maintain that the fears created of the danger to our harbor, of the filling up of its channels, are entirely groundless.

I have omitted some interesting phenomena to complete my remarks upon the subject of "The Perils to New-York Harbor," and the Hudson River navigation. First, I allude to the twenty-two millions cubic feet of sand reported to be deposited in "Gedney's Channel" within the last few years. This new deposition would go to show that this channel is of recent formation, and the cause that ormed it is hydrodynamically changing, and the force of reaction is producing its effects.

The other phenomenon I allude to is the *Castleton Bar*, or "overslaugh," very near to the *head* of the navigation of the North River. *Here* has existed, since the navigation of the river has been known, a shifting bar of "silt"—constantly changing its position in the very face of a constantly-running stream, and often assaulted by the most overwhelming freshets. A similar shifting bar, I believe, is unknown in any other river. The State, a few years since, expended some money *to raise an embankment* on the west side of the *river to deepen the channel*. The embankment has been partially successful. Notwithstanding the presence of this bar to navigation at all times, the silt has neither accumulated upon it, around it, above it, or below it. Small steamboats "got stuck" upon it twenty years ago, and similar-sized boats still "get stuck" upon it under similar circumstances; and, like the oceanic bar to the entrance of our harbor, which admits those modern leviathan ships, the *Adriatic*, the *Persia*, the *Great Republic*, &c., to pass over it—so the "overslaugh" permits those river giant steamers, the *New World*, the *Isaac Newton*, the *Francis Skiddy*, &c., &c., to pass over it without getting "stuck," any more than their Lilliputian predecessors. This bar has had collected upon it, for weeks together, masses of ice heaped high above the water-line, or surface, which have become solidified into a solid mass; yet we find no extra deposit of silt and no further impediment to navigation than the slow dissolving of the mass of ice. In taking my leave of the subject, I am willing that "J. A. B. and "Mercator" shall have all the triumph of accounting for the milk in the cocoanut, *and when they do geometrically demonstrate* that our harbor channels are filling up, I shall be glad to learn how they intend to prevent, or what they propose to stop the deposition of silt. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your politeness,

Very respectfully, A. C. CASTLE, M. D.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

An Englishman Returns Thanks.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The American community of New-York and Boston have paid to the memory of my brave countryman, General HAVELOCK, such a tribute of respect and admiration, as could only have emanated from high-minded and generous natures of kindred spirits and kindred blood.

Such an act of sympathy and good feeling will be told throughout the wide range of Britain's Empire, and wherever told it will touch the tenderest chord in a Briton's heart! There is no newspaper, however great or however obscure, which will not make it known in every city, town, and hamlet in England. Nor is there a man, woman or child in England, who will not feel proud and most grateful for the noble compliment.

As an Englishman (but one amongst the many here) I must give vent to my own individual feelings, by offering to the American people my unfeigned and most grateful thanks for the high honor they have paid to the memory of that modest and gallant soldier, who was both my countryman and my personal friend.

I shall ever hold in very respectful remembrance this graceful proof of manly and generous sympathy on the part of this country; and if a suitable opportunity should ever occur, I feel assured that it will be repaid—many, many fold!

Respectfully yours, LEONARD WRAY.

Spiritualistic Ex Post Facto Revelations.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

So many instances have occurred of a similar character to that recorded in the accompanying paper, that I think it worth while to make it public mainly for the purpose of calling the attention of others to the subject, to see if by many and repeated observations some discovery may not yet be made that will be ultimately of value. I have myself witnessed so many such incidents within the last seven years, that I am beginning to place some confidence in this mode of conveying intelligence. Whether it is deserving of it, can be better determined when others shall have uttered their experience, also, on the subject, for to others it must have been manifested as well as to me. J. W. EDMONDS.

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1858.

January, 1858.

My nephew, SENTER KEYES, is first Assistant-Engineer on board the steamer *Ariel*, which sails between Havre and New-York, touching at Bremen and Southampton. On her late return voyage she sailed from Southampton on the 31st of December last. She ought to have made her trip in fourteen or fifteen days, but twenty-eight days elapsed without her being heard from, and much anxiety was beginning to be felt about her fate.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, news reached by the steamer *Canada* that the *Ariel* had broken her shaft on the 6th of January, had put back and arrived at Cork on the 16th, all well, but after a very rough passage.

In the meantime she had been heard from, or rather SENTER had been heard from in this manner: Through Mrs. ——, who was on a visit at my house, JENNIE, SENTER'S sister, who is living with me, heard from him and had communion with his spirit.

On the 24th, while LAURA and JENNIE were together in the bedroom, LAURA saw him sitting in a chair. He then said nothing. But in a short time Mrs. —— came in and saw SENTER standing at the door. He rubbed his hands and said, "By George! girls, I wish I was home, but I'm safe anyhow."

On the next day he appeared again at the same hour, and at the same place, and Mrs. —— again saw him. He said, "If the spirits can do anything, I want this test for myself. I am safe." And he told the girls to write it down.

This was about 5 P. M. here, which would be about 1 P. M. in Ireland.

On Thursday morning the 28th, before the news by the *Canada* arrived, and before it was known here that the *Ariel* had put in to Cork, while the three girls were sitting together in their parlor, a spirit entered the room with a bundle of sticks, which he lay down by the side of LAURA. He was an Irishman. At the same time Mrs. —— saw a young girl dressed all in white, who had in her hand a scroll, on which was written "Good news from SENTER."

That child is known to these girls as one who is familiarly around a gentleman of Boston, and about four hours after this spirit was seen, a telegram was received from him to the same effect; the news having reached Boston from Halifax, and was immediately transmitted to JENNIE by him.

Ex-Governor WALKER has arrived in town, and will spend a few days at his brother-in-law's, Gen. Cook, of Hoboken.

The Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of France.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

From whatever light we may view it, the attempt presents itself as an inexcusable crime, not in any way to be palliated. But the attempt of the 14th January by far exceeds all its predecessors in the hateful nature which characterizes it. A man who, like PIANORI, steps forward alone and unmasked to accomplish the deed, at least plays off his life against the one he is going to take, and his bullet is directed against one person only. But what shall we say of cowards hiding in a crowd and spreading death around them, in order to insure impunity to the odious deed? The magnitude of the crime can only be paralleled by the cowardice of those who carried it into effect.

Five victims are already known to have fallen; a large number are likely to be added to them; sixty inoffensive citizens struck in the dark—what party will take upon themselves the responsibility of this bloody work? None, doubtless. But it is not the less certain that somewhere so-called politicians were anxiously watching the result of the crime, in order that they might reap the fruits thereof. Had a stray bullet reached NAPOLEON III., we should have seen the speculators in attempts upon his life throng around triumphant, in hopes of a revolutionary set-to. As it has chanced, however, there is no fear of their boasting about the political pseudo-martyrdom to which they have set on the blind blood-hounds of their subterranean ambition. Baser and more criminal than their base and culpable instruments, these instigators of an ambush would fain make the best of Liberty, but take good care not to expose themselves to the martyrdom it entails.

Liberty! What has Liberty to do with deeds ten times revolting, at the bottom of which there lie passions unbridled and egotistic hate? What would Freedom gain, even supposing that success, as certain individuals call it, had attended the deed? Is there a person who would sincerely believe that the Republic in France could find its foundation based on assassination? God beware us, at all events, of the Republic which the accomplices of the attempt of the 14th January would prepare for us! God shield us from the men who pretend to monopolize the secrets of such liberty and similar patriotism! We know, but too well, from dire experience, what they have in store for us.

Liberty, indeed, has no greater enemies than those very men who, strange to say, claim to be the sovereign dispensers of it, and who use her as a by-word to cover their personal aspirings. It is similar attempts, through the instrumentality of which a nation is deeper than ever before hurled back into the arms of absolute power. Not only does authority, like the latter, thus receive its sanction for the use of the right of legitimate defence, but the country *calls* for its exercise, for the danger incurred has pointed out the precipice of anarchy from which its self-styled savers would fain push it. Is there any one to doubt but that on the morning of the 15th, France, in a body, put, terror-struck, the question to herself—what fate awaited her at the hands of the assassin? And if we had asked the assassins themselves, would they not have been at a loss what to reply?

Distant as we are from France, it is difficult for us to tell whether a bullet would suffice to crumble to the dust a dynasty. We doubt it much; but of one thing we are quite sure, at any rate, and that is, that a bullet would not suffice to build up another dynasty.

The most which a "successful" conspiracy could effect would be to open again the floodgates of the revolutionary deluge with its certain disasters and uncertain eventualities. None of the watchwords of the world would sufficiently palliate in the eyes of any one this simple fact. We are apt to forget in a moment of careless quiet and security, but our memory revives upon the instant that an incident turns back our eyesight to the prospect of a break down. The days of June, 1848, cleared the path for the Empire, and the utmost which could have been hoped as a result of the assassins' success at the Opera would have been to add the "days of January" to the already swelled list of our civil struggles.

The assassinate of the 14th January, 1858, forms a dark and lugubrious counterpart to the one which filled Paris with mourning on the 28th July, 1835. Everybody recalls that ill-starred date which carries with it the execrated name of FIESCHI. A Marshal of France, struck by the side of his King; upwards of a hundred persons either killed or wounded from among the crowd. Such was the amazing and gratuitous hecatomb offered up to "Liberty in Blood" by the enemies of Constitutional Monarchy. Gratuitous, or, rather, resultless, did we say? No: for a month later the famous September decrees were issued, which have passed into a proverb, and which marked the first step of the July Government in the path of resistance to progress. To-day, with the sole difference of a smaller number of victims, we have a precisely analogous case. And this similarity will be borne out thoroughly, for attempts of a similar nature cannot but furnish a ready means and motive to the established power for a maintenance of that system of checks on which it has thus far reposed, and the parties who called for an abandonment of that policy now have their natural and ready answer.

The conspirators of the 14th of January have furnished the latter.

A Bit of Criticism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I read in the last *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. LONGFELLOW'S poem on GOETHE and SCHILLER, for I am sure by the style it must be by him; and though I agree in doing honor to genius, I dissent from him in respect to GOETHE. He implies GOETHE'S memory is adored by the Germans. Now that is not at all true; and even in poetry, truth should be followed as much as possible; and especially when such men as GOETHE and SCHILLER are spoken of together, and when the poetic effects may be produced by the contrast that *really* existed between them. The Germans love SCHILLER for his warm and gushing heart; a colder feeling is for GOETHE, that of admiration, though even that is not universal. I will tell you a fact, which is—on the centenary of his birthday, the people of Frankfort—his own city of Frankfort!—dispersed a grand serenade in GOETHE'S honor, by cat-calls, hooting and other horrid noises! And Mr. LONGFELLOW should have remembered the general fact, that GOETHE is not popular in Germany. Speak to any German, even in this country, and you will find that, while he talks of SCHILLER with affection, he slurs over the claims of the haughty and lascivious lover of rank, which GOETHE showed himself to be. *Young Germany*, at least, does not love his memory.

As I have troubled you, I would allude to one thing more in the Magazine—the *Rescue of Lucknow*—a poem. That poem is suggested by a piece which first appeared in prose in a French newspaper; and from the reading of it, any one would see it was a *fancy sketch*; for the young woman is made to say *Hark to the slogan!* This is absurd, as well as the talk about the music playing "The Campbells are Coming," and "Auld Lang Syne." *Slogan* is one of SCOTT'S *border-poetry* words, never used now; and regiments in such a situation, never come playing fancy airs, as I have reason to know. It is a Frenchified notion, completely in the theatrical style, of which they are such masters. And now having finished my observations, I will ask your pardon for taking up so much of your paper, and conclude.

REGINA.

FERRY ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday last a woman in her haste to leave the Fulton Ferry boat, on the Brooklyn side, attempted to step on the bridge before the boat was secured, and stepped between the two, bruising her ankle badly; but what added to her misfortune was that she had a large looking-glass under her arm, which was smashed into smithereens. There does not appear to be any way of preventing these accidents. The Ferry company take all the precautions they can, but people appear to lose all command over themselves at steamboat landings, and slip themselves between the boats and the bridges as if they were desirous of having their bones broken and their bodies smashed. E. M. used to keep a regular account of such casualties, but they have become so frequent of late that he has given up in despair, and turned his attention once more to earthquakes and camphene explosions.

☞ The Free Academy examination was commenced yesterday. The Senior Class was examined by Professor OWEN, their instructor, in the Greek language. *Thucydides* was the text-book, and they seemed well acquainted with it. The same class was examined in Civil Engineering by Professor NICHOLS, and a portion of them in German by Professor GLAUBENSKLEE. Professor ANTHON examined the Sophomore Class concerning their knowledge of Modern History from the Revival of Letters in the Fifteenth Century to the commencement of the first French Revolution, and Professor DOCHARTY and Assistants examined the Freshmen in Mathematics. This Class has received instruction in solid Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation. The students generally acquitted themselves creditably.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—A few years since, when Mr. WESTERVELT was Mayor of this City, a very pretty and intelligent little girl was seen daily about the City Hall, with a basket on her arm, retailing apples. Her fine appearance and proper demeanor attracted the Mayor's attention, and he one day called her into his private office and questioned her. Her answers confirmed his favorable impressions, and he told her she ought to go to school. She replied that she was anxious to do so, but that her mother had not the means to educate her, and she was compelled to sell apples for a livelihood. The Mayor called in some of his friends to whom the case was stated, and a purse of $70 or $80 was made up on the spot. With this and other sums contributed from time to time, the girl was sent to school, where her habits were studious and her conduct uniformly commendable. She has, within a few weeks, passed an examination by the City Superintendent, received a certificate of competency, and is now engaged as a teacher in one of the schools of the City, in which capacity she has thus far given satisfaction.—*Evening Post.*

The Proposed New Health Law.

"An Act to improve the public health and establish a Sanitary Police in the City of New-York," is the title of a bill recently introduced in the State Senate by Senator SCHELL. This act is intended to supersede the act of 1850 relative to the public health of the City, and provides that the name of the City Inspector's Department shall be changed to "Department of Public Health;" that a "Superintendent of Public Health" shall be appointed, who shall divide the City into Sanitary Districts—their number not to exceed that of the Wards—for each of which a Deputy Superintendent shall be appointed by the Superintendent with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, the Deputies to hold office during the pleasure of the Superintendent; their number may be increased during the prevalence of any pestilential disease; the Superintendent and Deputies must be graduates of Medical Colleges; they are to perform the duties of the City Inspector and Health Wardens respectively, and moreover "to inspect and report all nuisances affecting the public health," vaccinate all persons who require vaccination in houses in which cases of small-pox shall exist, and if necessary place such houses in quarantine; keep meteorological records, inform themselves of the sanitary condition of all dwellings—the latter to be entered by them at any time between sunrise and sunset, whether their occupants consent or not—perform other similar duties, have all the powers, privileges and emoluments of the City Inspector and Health Wardens, and constitute a medical counsel to advise the Board of Health and Common Council in all sanitary matters; the Superintendent may appoint "Inspectors of Adulterations," to examine articles of food and medicine suspected of containing impurities or adulterations; each fine incurred under the act is to be paid to the Treasurer of the Dispensary in whose district it may have been incurred, and the act to take effect (if passed) Jan. 1, 1859, unless a vacancy sooner occurs in the office of the City Inspector, "in which case it shall take effect immediately on the occurrence of such vacancy."

The supporters of this bill point to the increase in the ratio of deaths in this City during the last 50 years, which, they say, shows the necessity for a new system of sanitary regulations. From the books in the City Inspector's Office, it appears that in 1810, the ratio of deaths to the population, was 1 in 46.49; in 1830, 1 in 38.97; in 1850, 1 in 33.52; and in 1857, 1 in 27.15. But there are many reasons why these startling figures should not be too implicitly trusted to our discredit. Previous to the act of 1850, the system of Registration was very imperfect. Formerly it was not necessary (as it is now) to obtain a permit from the authorities before conveying the remains of persons who had died in the City to other places for interment, and the deaths of such persons were not generally registered. The increased immigration of late years might well have caused the increased mortality without seeking further for its cause; the increase has been principally in infantile diseases, because the prolific lower classes of Europe have inundated the City. Since the census of 1850, making allowance for the prevalence of the cholera in 1854, the increase has not been alarming; again the mistakes in the census, which are more apt to be made on account of the increased population than formerly, must be taken into consideration.

The New Reservoir.

The Councilmen's Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department, to which the estimates received by the Croton Aqueduct Board for the construction of the new Reservoir were referred, met yesterday in the City Hall Library. Councilman GENET in the Chair. Mr. WOOD appeared on behalf of his firm, DINSMORE & WOOD; Mr. RHODES appeared for Messrs. CUMMINGS; and Ex-Judge WHITING for Messrs. FAIRCHILD and WALKER. Mr. RHODES commenced by reviewing all the proceedings of the Supreme Court. Judge PEABODY had decided that there were fatal objections against the reception of Messrs. DINSMORE & WOOD'S offer. Besides, Mr. ALLEN was a Tax Commissioner, and therefore not eligible as a surety. He was as much an officer of the Corporation as Governor DRAPER, who had been decided to be such by Judge HOFFMAN. The man who foots a guaranty clearly has an interest in the successful issue of the contract. Mr. WOOD urged that the Court had determined that the Common Council were the ultimate authority, and that no bidder had any right to invoke the process or action of Court before the confirmation of the contract.

Ex-Judge WHITING, for Messrs. FAIRCHILD, contended that the Cummings bid was out of the question, and that the decision of the Court in favor of FAIRCHILD was now reported to them for confirmation. All the Common Council could do was to appropriate the money, or refuse to do so. The Chairman, Councilman GENET, dissented from such doctrine. The question with them as a Committee was to consider what was best for the interests of the City; so he should deliberate, and so he should report. Judge WHITING replied that the Court had decided that ALLEN was a competent security. The Comptroller had decided that, and he was the only man lawfully to assume the decision, nor was there any appeal from it. Mr. ALLEN is not appointed by the Corporation, nor paid by them, nor under their control; his salary is a county charge, nor can the Corporation remove him. He had some superadded duties, so legislation at Albany had decided, but that was only an added function of the office, and not imposed by the Corporation. The aqueduct for 42 miles was not so very sound; no time was to be lost; the City pumps had been all abolished, and some day we might unexpectedly be without water. It was a shame that party and outside influences should be at work. He had always acted with his own Democratic Party, but though he would support his country right or wrong, he would not apply the same principle to his party. The control of the entire Union was in the hands of the Democrats, if they were only honest. But profligacy and villainy had reached even the White House, and why? Evidently because as a party the Democrats were not honest to themselves. As to this proposal, it was not only legally the award due to his clients, but it was in reality the lowest tender. Take the cost of this aqueduct, add the 200 days to the interest upon $729,000, from April, 1857, the land costing $700,000, and it would be easy, to make the comparative calculation.

The Committee is to consider whether another meeting shall be called previously to their agreeing upon a report.

Progress of the Whitewashing Process—Aaron Burr.

To the Editor of the Express:

SIR: It is with pleasure that I comply with your request. Some time during the year preceding the death of Col. BURR, when on my way to visit him in company with my kinsman, the late OGDEN E. EDWARDS, we were told that it was reported there were among his papers letters from reputable females which compromised their characters. We at once determined to mention to him what we had heard, and to say to him that if any such letters existed they should be destroyed. Upon our doing so he promptly said: "*There are no such letters—you may examine my papers if you choose and satisfy yourselves; but I tell you there are no such letters.*" Not *then* doubting the truth of what he said—*nor do I now*—I never mentioned the subject to him again, although I visited him almost daily during the residue of his life. Subsequently he requested me to take possession of his papers, but I did not do so. I never heard of the calumny again until *after his death, when I saw it in print.*

He died near my residence on Staten Island, in September, 1836, where he went by my advice, in the Spring preceding. I visited him daily, and was with him the whole of the last two days and nights of his life. Every attention was paid to his comfort, and he had the best of medical advice from Doctor HARNDEN, formerly Health Officer, who assiduously attended him. At his own request Rev. Dr. VAN PELT visited him frequently and prayed with him. He contemplated his approaching departure with composure, and died in the full possession of his mind. I asked him where he wished to be buried. He replied, "In the sepulchre of my ancestors at Princeton." After his death I informed Professor DOD, of Princeton College, of this desire and the suitable arrangements for his funeral were made by the faculty. His remains were taken to the College Chapel, where an admirable sermon was preached by President CARNAHAN, and attended to the grave by the faculty and students, and by the inhabitants of the village, under escort of a military company. He was buried as he desired, "in the sepulchre of his ancestors," where lay his parents and grand-parents, Presidents BURR and EDWARDS, and their wives, who died within fifteen months of each other, just one hundred years ago, leaving him an orphan not three years of age. Such was the end of AARON BURR. Respectfully yours,

OGDEN EDWARDS.

STATEN ISLAND, Jan. 29, 1858.

A Large Verdict Against Dr. S. P. Townsend.

An interesting case has been on trial before Judge HOGEBOOM, in the Circuit Court for some days, and was terminated by a princely verdict on Saturday night. The action was against TOWNSEND, of New-York, the well-known sarsaparilla millionaire. TOWNSEND and RUELL CLAPP, formerly of this City, now deceased, were partners in the sarsaparilla business, having offices in this City and in New-York. On the death of CLAPP, a Mr. HOWARD was appointed one of the administrators, and TOWNSEND became the surety for HOWARD, on his administration bond.

The present suit was brought in the name of the people (for the benefit of the widow and next of kin of CLAPP,) against TOWNSEND as surety on this bond. It was founded on a final decree, made by Surrogate CHITTENDEN, of this county, in the settlement of CLAPP'S estate, against HOWARD, for the sum of $88,000, in favor of the widow and next of kin of CLAPP. Of this sum, $70,000 was charged upon HOWARD, for neglecting to prosecute TOWNSEND, for an alleged fraud, charged to consist of false representations and concealments in the division of the partnership effects, after CLAPP'S death.

The defence was that the decree before the Surrogate was by collusion between HOWARD and the widow, and next of kin of CLAPP—TOWNSEND claiming that HOWARD consented to a false decree, to charge him. It appeared that the decree before the Surrogate was based upon the testimony of HOWARD, who was sworn, and made a statement of the circumstances.

The trial of the case has, on account of the amount involved, been one of much interest. The Jury gave a verdict Saturday night for the whole amount claimed, reaching with interest the sum of $104,000.—*Albany Argus, Feb. 1.*;

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of January to the 30th day of January, 1858: Men, 79; Women, 75; Boys, 162; Girls, 138: Total, 454*. Adults, 154; Children, 300; Males, 241; Females, 213; Colored Persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dropsy in Head	14	Malformation of	
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	3	Drowned	2	Anus	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	2	Dysentery	1	Malformation of Heart	1
Apoplexy	3	Enlargement of the Heart	2	Marasmus, Adult	4
Asthma	7	Epilepsy	2	Marasmus, Infl.	29
Bleeding	1	Erysipelas	3	Measles	24
Bleeding, Lungs	2	Fever, Gastric	1	Mortification	2
Bleeding, Navel	1	Fever, Nervous	2	Old Age	6
Bleeding, Womb	1	Fever, Puerperal	4	Palsy	3
Brain, Disease of	2	Fever, Remitt'nt.	1	Parturition, Difficult	1
Bronchitis	14	Fever, Scarlet	25	Pleurisy	3
Burned or scald.	1	Fever, Typhoid	3	Premature Birth	1
Cancers	3	Fever, Typhus	3	Rheumatism	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	2	Fracture of the Skull	1	Rupture of the Aorta	1
Concussion of the Brain	1	Heart, Dis. of	9	Scrofula	4
Cong. of Brain	4	Heart, Disease of Valvular	2	Scurvy	1
Cong. of Lungs	2	Hooping Cough	4	Small-pox	9
Consumption	63	Infiam. Bowels	8	Softening of the Brain	1
Convulsions, Infantile	27	Infiam. of Brain	8	Spine, Disease of	2
Croup	15	Infiam. of Ear	1	Stillborn	33
Cyanosis	1	Infiam. of Heart	1	Suffocation, Accidental	1
Debility, Adult	4	Infiam. of Liver	1	Teething	8
Debility, Infant	8	Infiam. of Lungs	25	Tumor	1
Delirium Trem	3	Infiam. Throat	2	Ulceration of the Spine	1
Diarrhœa	5	Insanity, Puerperal	1	Unknown	1
Dropsy	1	Intemperance	2	Unknown to the Jury	1
Dropsy in Chest	1	Killed or Murd'd	1		
		Liver, disease of	1		
Total					454

*Increase this week—31.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 30, 1858.

From the Utah Expedition.

The Platte (Mo.) *Argus* of the 22d, announces the arrival in Weston, on the 21st, of Mr. DAVIDSON from Utah, who was accompanied by Mr. IRVIN, of KINCAID & LIVINGSTON'S concern, and by a few teamsters.

Mr. DAVIDSON brings intelligence from Camp Scott, of the 14th of December, which is four days later than any previously received. The following is the news imparted by him to the editor of the *Argus:*

On Dec. 14 left Colonel JOHNSON at Camp Scott, four miles from Bridger. Colonel COOKE off with the mules 42 miles from Bridger, on Henry's Fork. All hands engaged making comfortable for the Winter. Health of the command good. Twelve ounces of flour, and as much "poor beef" as the men want, are the rations. No news from Capt. MARCY, who had started from Taos. No snow this side of Laramie. Plenty of good grass, and buffalo very fat. Capt. BEE, of 10th Infantry, had been placed in command of the three volunteer companies, and was engaged in drilling them. Volunteers enlisted between 16th and 20th November for six months. Mormons continuing to fortify between army and Salt Lake. Met going out army mail near "Devil's Gate," a second near "Ash Hollow," and a third at Kearney. Met train taking supply of salt from Laramie, on the last crossing of Sweet Water.

All the teamsters who left this place with Messrs. PERRY & Co., consisting of DORRIS, BOWLBY, MYERS, WARE, and others, left their employes; notwithstanding the offers to raise their wages, they preferred to enlist in the army, supposing they would have an easier time of it.

Fires.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET—THE PREMISES FIRED BY BURGLARS.—Between 3 and 4 yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the flour store of VALENTINE & SONS, corner of Cherry and Market streets. Some officers of the Seventh Ward, who first saw the fire, went into the building, when they ascertained that the place had been set on fire by burglars. On examining the premises it was found that an attempt had been made to blow open the safe. The presumption was that the burglars, incensed at their failure in getting at the money and valuables in the safe, set fire to the building and then decamped. A dark-lantern, with a candle burning inside, was found in the middle of the floor. Messrs. VALENTINE & SONS sustained a loss of about $300 on their stock, which is covered by an insurance of $8,000 in the Market Insurance Company. The damage to the building was $50, and is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET—AN OLD LANDMARK IN DANGER.—The stately wooden mansion of Ex-Alderman VAN NEST, in Bleecker-street, narrowly escaped destruction by fire yesterday forenoon. A spark from one of the chimneys set fire to the roof, but fortunately it was discovered before it had made much headway, and speedily extinguished. This building and the surrounding yard occupies the entire block bounded by Bleecker, Charles, Perry and Fourth streets. It was built nearly fifty years ago as a country residence by its present owner and occupant and at that time was considered a long distance out of town.

Police Intelligence.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT TAMMANY HALL.—A squad of the Second Ward Police, under officer Niven, were engaged yesterday morning in hunting up the parties who were engaged in the affray at Tammany Hall, Sunday night, in which Train, a waiter, was stabbed. They arrested Patrick M. Fallon, Robert Hunter, John Adams, Joseph E. Gallagher and John C. Wallace, and took them before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs. Fallon was locked up as the principal in the affair, and the others were held as accessories. Coroner Connery was applied to yesterday to take the *ante-mortem* examination of Train at the City Hospital. The Coroner went to the Hospital, but as Train was not thought to be in any immediate danger, the examination was deferred.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Charles Hagan, a German, from Iowa, made a complaint yesterday, before the Mayor, of having been swindled out of $23 at the auction shop No. 80 Broadway, kept by J. H. Pynchon. An officer arrested Pynchon and brought him before the Mayor who compelled him to give up the money and then revoked his license.

Coroner's Inquest.

A BOY DROWNED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 313 East Twelfth-street, upon the body of KEARNS DUNN, a boy seven years of age, who came to his death from drowning. It was shown that, while playing with some other boys, he fell from the pier foot of Twelfth-street into the water. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

Personal.

An Antwerp paper mentions that Queen Victoria, who has of late devoted much time and displayed great talent in the art of photography, has lately sent the Empress Eugenie, as a New Year's present, a charming album full of photographs taken by herself. On the leaves of this very unique work are to be found portraits of the royal children in the costumes of various Shakespearean characters, the portrait of Prince Albert, together with views of Windsor Castle, Balmoral, and Osborne house.

Quite an excitement was lately occasioned about the Young Ladies' Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., by the sudden disappearance of one of the pupils, who took it into her head to run away and commit matrimony, without the consent of her teachers or friends.

A private letter from Mr. Bryant, dated Naples, Jan. 7, 1858, announces the arrival at Marseilles, on their way from Spain, of himself and family, two days prehiously at that place.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has also arrived, and is stopping in Brooklyn with his brother-in-law, E. V. Perrin.

The health of Prof. O. M. Mitchel, the astronomer, is so much impaired that he is unable to fulfill his lecturing engagements for this season.

Geo. W. Kendall, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, is doing finely with his flocks of sheep in Texas.

Recorder Lee, of Philadelphia, has resigned his office.

DEATH OF JOHN J. PALMER.—Mr. JOHN J. PALMER, late President of the Merchants' Bank in this City, died yesterday morning. Mr. PALMER had been President of the Bank for twenty-five years, and resigned only a short time previous to the illness which has terminated in his decease.

☞ Yesterday morning an aged lady, named Mrs. WATERFIELD, in attempting to get into a train of cars on the Morris and Essex Railroad, just starting from the dépôt at North Orange, N. J., fell and the wheels passed over one of her legs below the knee. The limb was terribly mangled and a part of the foo cut off.

NAVAL.—The following officers have been ordered to the United States brig *Perry*, recently fitted out at the Gosport Navy Yard for the Brazilian coast Lieutenant Commanding, R. L. TILGHMAN; First Lieutenant, W. T. TRUXTON; Second Lieutenant, J. J. CORNWELL; Third Lieutenant, C. E. HOWARD; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. W. B. GREENHORD.

The *Perry* dropped down to the naval anchorage Thursday.

SUICIDE.—Mr. GROTE, the proprietor of the lodging-house, No. 87 Chatham-street, who cut his throat and stabbed himself on Friday night, died yesterday afternoon, at the City Hospital. The deceased was a German, about 40 years of age. An inquest will be held to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

RELIGIOUS.—A spirited revival has been in progress, for a number of weeks, at the Sixth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, under the pastoral labors of Rev. Mr. VAN HORN. About seventy professions of conversion have already been made, and many more are under conviction.

The pastoral relation between Rev. CHARLES PARKER and the Dutch Reformed Church, at Hoboken, has been dissolved. Mr. PARKER has accepted a call from the Church at Bergen Point, and is to be installed on the 8th inst. The Classis has made the following temporary appointments for the Church in Hoboken: Second Sabbath in February, Rev. J. L. CHAPMAN; fourth Sabbath in February, Rev. D. RIDDLE, D. D.; fourth Sabbath in March, Rev. A. B. TAYLOR; first Sabbath in April, Rev. C. PARKER.

FIREMAN'S BADGE.—The Jersey City Common Council have passed a new ordinance for the government of the Fire Department of that city, in which it is provided that the members of the Fire Department shall hereafter wear badges while on duty. The badge is to be made of Princes metal, and bear the words "Jersey City Fire Department," with a number, in raised letters of white metal. It is to be worn on the breast of the coat. They are to be furnished to the members of the Department by the Clerk of the Fire Commissioners, who is required to keep a register of the names and number of all persons furnished.

LODGERS AT THE JERSEY CITY STATION-HOUSE.—One thousand eight hundred and twelve persons were accommodated with lodgings at the Station-house in Jersey City during the three months ending Jan. 1. Their nativity was as follows:

Ireland	1,014	United States	207
England	266	Other places	20
Germany	209		
Scotland	96	Total	1,812

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The Court of Common Pleas was in session during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with Judges MORRIS and GRIFFITHS on the bench, and tried a number of Jury Appeals. Judge OGDEN, who is now absent attending the Court of Appeals at Trenton, is expected to return on Thursday next, when the Criminal Calendar will be taken up. The jurors have been dismissed until that time.

RIVER THIEVES.—Three men, (two white and one black,) named JOHN MORAN, JOHN TURNER and JOSEPH BROWN, were arrested at a late hour on Friday night while attempting to break into the cabin of the steamboat *Byron*, lying at the Long Dock, Jersey City. A number of implements usual to the burglar's profession were found in their possession. They were taken before Recorder BEDFORD, on Saturday, and committed to Jail.

CITY SURVEYOR.—The Hoboken Council, at their last meeting, appointed Mr. W. W. SHIPPEN City Surveyor, in place of Mr. WM. HEXAMER, removed.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Noon.—Cloudy. Wind E. Ther. 35°. Barometer 30.355.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Thermometer 34°. Barometer 30.2; falling. Wind N. W. Cloudy and threatening rain or snow.

NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.—Raining and hailing. Wind N. E. The rain freezes as it falls, making the streets as slippery as glass.

NEW-YORK, midnight.—Raining hard, and freezing. Ther. 30°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 1	Wind.	Ther. mo'tr.	Remarks.
Philadelphia	A. M.	—	39°	Cloudy.
Boston Mass.	A. M.	N. W.	22°	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	—	20°	Pleasant.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N.	18°	Clear.
Pittsburg	A. M.	—	28°	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	31°	Cloudy.
Toronto	A. M.	—	—	Intensely cold.
Detroit	A. M.	—	24°	Clear.
Toledo	A. M.	E.	32°	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	A. M.	—	34°	Snowing.
Columbus	A. M.	—	28°	Cloudy.
Cleveland	A. M.	—	37°	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	N. E.	29°	Clear.
Burlington, I'a	A. M.	E.	32°	Cloudy.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	—	30°	Pleasant.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M.	—	32°	Cloudy.
Dubuque	A. M.	S.	34°	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	N. E.	34°	Snowing.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	30°	Cloudy.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	—	30°	Cloudy.
Washingt'n, DC	A. M.	—	37°	Trying to snow.
Portland	A. M.	S. W.	16°

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to her own color; or bald, but would have the growth restored or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruption, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 6, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and became beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Bluefield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and other of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.
CARLYLE, Ill., June 24, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
S. BREESE Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Have removed to
No. 119 Broadway,
Corner of Cedar-st.,
And will hold their first sale
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 2,
The particular attention of sellers and buyers is invited to this sale.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday morning.

WESCOTT & LINDSLEY, Auctioneers, No. 168 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, made by Roche & Goldsmidt. Superior rosewood piano-forte, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, bronze and marble groups, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the magnificent furniture, embracing the entire contents of the above elegant residence, which offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, who may rely on the whole being absolutely sold without reserve. All goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, consists of oak extension table, elegant gold band and decorated China, every description of ruby and crystal cut glass, silver ware, all manufactured by Rogers & Brothers, consisting of silver salvers, urns, kettles, pitchers, casters, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c., marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tapestry carpet and dregget, secretary, bookcase, &c.

PARLORS—Will be sold at 11 o'clock, are furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order, two rosewood marble top etageres with plate glass doors and backs, elegant carved rosewood pianoforte, used but three months, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, lady's French secretary, two superb mantel mirrors, with three elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly framed, rich French and India China vases.

PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—Embracing "Palating and Music," "Listening," "Musidora," "Ariadne," "Night and Morning," with an elegant fruit piece, and other fine works; also a large collection of parlor ornaments, chamber and library furniture, consisting of rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, bronze clocks, carpets, marble-top washstands and toilet sets, four elegant chandeliers, sofas, cottage chairs, mirrors, portable heater, ranges, stair carpets, &c. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBURG (NOW BROOKLYN) PROPERTY, WITH WATER GRANT AND LAND UNDER WATER, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable plot of land, situate on Water-st., Brooklyn, between Grand and South First sts., together with the bulkhead and water grant, and land under water in front of the same, on the East River—said lot being 75 feet in width by 170 feet in depth, be the same more or less.

The above property is well located, near the Grand st. Ferry, and is desirable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—H. T. LEEDS WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, at No. 116 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, China, glass and plated ware, handsome bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather bed and bedding, blankets, spreads. Also a splendid rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, used but four months, and made by Miller, and fully warranted.
T. M. TAYLOR, Assignee.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of first-class furs and skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees. JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock, Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten manillas, capes, cuffs, muffs, victorines, gloves and capes, the whole forming a varied assortment. Also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 229 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture all made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery at No. 23 Nassau-st.: Oil Paintings—About 150 fine French Paintings by celebrated masters, all in rich gilt frames. Also, an invoice of Flemish and French paintings. To be sold without reserve. Can be seen a day or two previous to the sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl st., in lots from the shelves: all kinds w. g. blue and common ware, glass ware, Britannia ware, &c. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready.

STIMSON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a stock of Boots and Shoes in good condition, sold without reserve. By order of the assignee.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell from the shelves in lots to suit dealers, a large assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, French China, plated and Britannia ware, &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE.—By JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, all that valuable lot of land, with frame-building thereon, in 39th st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches; title perfect. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c. &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,00 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fliers, 94c	3 94
80 Picks, $22; 2 Picks, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, 96	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lanterns, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $160; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
85 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	338 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on of before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The following persons are hereby notified to appear before the Committee: James McDonald, Ann S. Walter, John Stratton, Terence Keon, Congregation Shaary Hashhamod, George Raub, First Free will Baptist Church, Wm. Baudwin.

Managers Colored Home—Jacob Harsor, Wm. S. Mayo, Archibald Walt.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS McSPEDON, GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen in relation to Russ Pavement in Broadway will hold their final meeting on TUESDAY, the 2d of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12, City Hall. All parties interested are requested to attend.

F. J. A. BOOLE, THOS. W. ADAMS, JOHN LYNES, } Committee.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors*: A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST of James Simpson, in the firm of JAMES SIMPSON & SON, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, No. 283 3d-av., all accounts for or against the said firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will henceforth continue the business in his own name.
ALEXANDER SIMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

CHAMBERS, DUANE, READE AND WORTH STREETS OWNERS AND LESSEES!—NOTICE.—All owners and lessees of property affected by the widening or extension of these streets, and who are opposed to the same, are requested to attend in person, or by agent, before the Street Committee of the Board of Councilmen at room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas-light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.
S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 25 Broadway. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 39 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18½x48, lot 18½x98½.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 13—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 22x26½.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A FARM—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 28½ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The subscriber is authorized to sell upwards of 30,000 acres of improved and unimproved lands in Virginia, many of which border on the Chesapeake Bay, having oyster privileges. Also, nearly 40,000 acres of immensely-valuable lands in North Carolina, heavily timbered with juniper and cypress, and near the town of Washington. Great bargains will be given in these lands and terms easy. I have likewise valuable Western lands for sale.
RO. H. GALLAHER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—NO. 1 Lafayette av., near Flatbush-av., (a corner,) and No. 174 Canton-st., 4th door north of Hanson place. They are finished in a most substantial and elegant manner. The location is the most healthy, popular, and convenient in Brooklyn, being only part of a block from Fulton-av. cars. Prices $7,000 and $8,250. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about fifty acres, 22 miles from New-York, and two miles from a railroad depôt. On the farm is a large new house, two stories, with barn and other outbuildings, a large orchard, and a variety of other fruit. Apply (except agents) to R. HUNTER, No. 85 Peck-slip, in the store.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front houses, in the choice location Nos. 31 and 33 West 30th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale cheap, a new first-class brick house, brown-stone trimmings, 20x50, three stories, basement and sub-cellar, replete with all the modern improvements, situated in 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. W. G. CREAMER, No. 12 Gold-st.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALUable house and lot No. 94 Chatham st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO CARPENTERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the premises now occupied as a carpenter's shop in 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., north side, possession on the 1st February. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS AT FORT WASHINGTON TO LET.—A large family house, recently erected, with all the modern improvements and necessary out-buildings, and 10 acres of land. It is situated on the highest point of the island, perfectly healthy, and possessing the finest and most varied views of any spot within 30 miles of the City. It will be let furnished for one year, or unfurnished for three years. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broad-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE splendid and spacious basement at the corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building, being handsomely fitted up, and having entrances both in Broadway and Cortlandt-st.; offers a rare chance for a restaurant—for such a business the location cannot be equalled in this City. For further particulars apply to M. WILSON, corner Cortlandt st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—A THREE-story frame house, 40 by 32 feet, with a two-story extension in the rear. It contains fourteen rooms, and is finished in modern style, with gas and water barn, stable and poultry-yard, nearly an acre of ground under good cultivation, with a variety of fruit trees. Is situated on high ground in the most desirable part of Broadst., Newark, N. J. Apply to J. C. JOHNSON, No. 443 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is of brown stone and four stories high, contains all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, &c. The furniture, which is very elegant and quite new, and has been made in the best cabinet ware-houses in the City, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st., between the hours of 11 and 4.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—The three-story and basement brick house No. 52 State-st., Brooklyn, situated immediately opposite the beautiful residence of E. Dodge, Esq. Boarding housekeepers need not apply. For terms and permission to examine the premises, apply to CHAS. A. SHEPHERD, No. 27 Murray-st., New York

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 3 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT 3½-STORY BRICK house, in the upper part of the City, containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with a bath-room, and Croton water and gas throughout—respectably located. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately! Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., corner of 26th st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE FOUR-story house No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. It is being thoroughly repaired and painted and is a most desirable residence. Apply to D. P. BURDGF, No. 139 3d-av., corner of 15th-st. Possession as soon as desired.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 284 WEST TWENTIETH-st., pleasantly situated, fronting the ground of the Theological Seminary. Has all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately, if desired. Inquire of E. F. RAY DOLPH, No. 129 West-st., or at No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water &c., in the modern houses, in West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—NEW STORES, HALL, &c., ON BROADway and 12th-st., adapted for every description of business. Will be spacious, with a Broadway entrance. Possession May 1. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT STORE NO. 89 Liberty-st. Apply to C. & W. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, lot No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort st. This lot being near the intersection of the Bowery renders it desirable for improvements. Apply to J. H. GIPPING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. (Possession immediately.)

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

TO LET—DESK ROOM, NO. 39 WILLIAM-STREET, one door from Wall, room No. 11, rent $50 per annum. Inquire, from 9 to 3, of THOMAS R. PEACOCK, Insurance and General Agent.

FOUR ELEGANT COTTAGE-HOUSES TO RENT OR FOR SALE—At East New York, accessible by Fulton-av. cars, Broadway omnibuses and steam cars—fare 5 cents—at $175, $200, $225 and $250. Will sell lots and build houses for purchasers on easy payments. Garden farm to rent. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT ON Broadway, in Appleton's Building. The subscribers having made large additions to their building are prepared to offer quite a large number of desirable rooms and offices suitable for all kinds of business. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE—ON 32D-ST., near 4th-av. and Murray Hill. Is one of the best stands and buildings in the City for private custom. Will stall 60 horses. Also, a large room 40 by 102 feet, suitable for a Lodge or meetings. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors of building No. 448 Water-st., well lighted, convenient, and in good location; desirable for almost any kind of manufacturing business. Will be let on favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, one large, or two (communicating) moderate-sized houses, on or before the 1st of May. Location between 24th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Preference would be given to a house in course of erection which might be finished to suit the advertiser at a considerable reduction on ordinary estimates, and much to the advantage of both parties. Address HOUSE, care of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, in exchange for a very desirable residence in Elizabeth, N. J. Has a very fine garden, abundance of choice fruit, water, gas, bath, furnace, &c. Will be exchanged for a house and lot in the City, value not to exceed $11,000. Apply to W. DE GROOT, No. 130 Front-st.

WANTED—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, WITH A house on one, situated on the Easterly side of the City, in the Xth Ward. Any person having such will hear of a purchaser by addressing B., at the *Times* office, with name and full particulars.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and laundress; thoroughly understands cooking, baking; does up her work in style; also, her niece as laundress and waitress; has no objection to a respectable boarding house; city or country; is a regular waitress; wages $8 for the cook, the other $6 to $7; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women, one as good cook, is an excellent baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; is fully competent to fill either. The best of City reference can be given. Both prefer to live together. Can be seen at No. 155 Avenue A, corner of 11th-st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a firstrate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly well; the other is a chambermaid and waiter, or will assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given from their last place. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor back, room No. 3; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes of all kinds; will take care of a baby from its birth, and is fully competent, as she has always lived in that capacity; she has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general housework, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 24 3d-av., Fifth-House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Sup't.

P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND TO wash and iron, as chambermaid and laundress, as seamstress and dressmaker, as laundress, as nurse and seamstress, as a first-class cook, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style and irons meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seams ress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment, either as coachman or farmer. Understands the business thoroughly. Can produce the very best kind of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfectly competent, and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 334,260 91
Average amount of Specie	1,812,580 79
Average amount of Circulation	168,264 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,036,055 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$704,536 00
Average amount of Specie	110,934 00
Average amount of Circulation	54,409 00
Average amount of Deposits	330,227 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JAMES C. HAYES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$468,292 00
Average amount of Specie	80,003 00
Average amount of Circulation	33,131 00
Average amount of Deposits	349,145 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,536,110 09
Average amount of Specie	2,631,792 91
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,960 }
Average amount of Circulation	55,671 } 79,337 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,345,709 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,990,919 65
Average amount of Specie	2,980,373 62
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,749,444 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$891,321 79
Average amount of Specie	188,415 26
Average amount of Circulation	35,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	797,129 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,126,999 67
Average amount of Specie	1,146,979 02
Average amount of Circulation	307,735 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,547,175 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

THOMAS STEWART, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,580,557 99
Average amount of Specie	352,086 25
Average amount of Circulation	88,579 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,403,643 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,593,901 01
Average amount of Specie	732,722 49
Average amount of Circulation	154,190 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,059,184 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,404,764 22
Average amount of Specie	1,445,493 68
Average amount of Circulation	270,804 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,295,709 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,898,498 13
Average amount of Specie	392,595 73
Average amount of Circulation	213,071 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,474,199 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

MANHAS SANDS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$297,549 91
Average amount of Specie	21,695 65
Average amount of Circulation	73,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	154,025 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,324,708 64
Average amount of Specie	227,197 70
Average amount of Circulation	162,892 00
Average amount of Deposits	871,451 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENADICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$438,370 46
Average amount of Specie	114,723 20
Average amount of Circulation	98,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	239,911 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of January, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,692,304 00
Average amount of Specie	397,269 00
Average amount of Circulation	220,949 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,956,055 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$667,669 91
Average amount of Specie	126,632 56
Average amount of Circulation	142,726 00
Average amount of Deposits	448,113 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,677,236 69
Average amount of Specie	462,975 91
Average amount of Circulation	16,946 06
Average amount of Deposits	1,080,113 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,893,543 26
Average amount of Specie	963,364 30
Average amount of Circulation	94,687 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,297,091 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1853:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,350,227 81
Average amount of Specie	386,846 84
Average amount of Circulation	109,828 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,341,697 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of February, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts,	$1,389,679 90
Average amount of Specie	462,318 57
Average amount of Circulation,	106,096 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,378,745 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$531,907 13
Average amount of Specie	115,162 09
Average amount of Circulation	114,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	439,214 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,194,429 50
Average amount of Specie	218,680 20
Average amount of Circulation	71,219 00
Average amount of Deposits	854,361 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,113,856 56
Average amount of Specie	272,759 30
Average amount of Circulation	133,904 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,172,379 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$680,632 21
Average amount of Specie	183,504 45
Average amount of Circulation	85,763 00
Average amount of Deposits	590,183 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JNO. HOGSMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,707,186 72
Average amount of Specie	545,745 74
Average amount of Circulation	186,134 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,552,337 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balances of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,087,218 84
Average amount of Specie	1,214,360 90
Average amount of Circulation	325,162 16
Average amount of Deposits	3,230,346 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$741,185 98
Average amount of Specie	189,230 07
Average amount of Circulation	92,311 00
Average amount of Deposits	463,588 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,419,602 14
Average amount of Specie	274,134 18
Average amount of Circulation	149,821 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,009,717 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,469,487 13
Average amount of Specie	884,540 23
Average amount of Circulation	260,944 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,677,880 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$449,734 01
Average amount of Specie	32,901 98
Average amount of Circulation	15,643 00
Average amount of Deposits	51,844 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$666,693 91
Average amount of Specie	96,721 68
Average amount of Circulation	95,344 00
Average amount of Deposits	405,390 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,973,097 73
Average amount of Specie	469,886 43
Average amount of Circulation	28,567 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,655,960 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

C. B. WARELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,610,427 81
Average amount of Specie	3,220,907 31
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	197,066 83
Average amount of Deposits	5,199,096 73

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,819,388 66
Average amount of Specie	426,120 05
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	108,326 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,322,798 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,946,895 09
Average amount of Specie	1,257,289 09
Average amount of Circulation	158,497 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,799,203 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SHERRY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. L. SHERY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,183,239 37
Average amount of Specie	261,315 58
Average amount of Circulation	86,435 00
Average amount of Deposits	859,227 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,185,936 39
Average amount of Specie	332,239 60
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	92,184 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,183,291 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$877,916 58
Average amount of Specie	32,983 53
Average amount of Circulation	79,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	179,131 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$330,751 59
Average amount of Specie	41,181 76
Average amount of Circulation	17,668 00
Average amount of Deposits	115,758 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of January, 1858.

A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1853:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$229,587 46
Average amount of Specie	25,818 42
Average amount of Circulation	98,790 00
Average amount of Deposits	187,437 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JNO. HOGSMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,219,017 18
Average amount of Specie	309,355 03
Average amount of Circulation	72,217 00
Average amount of Deposits	847,501 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$448,400 28
Average amount of Specie	115,614 46
Average amount of Circulation	95,016 54
Average amount of Deposits	291,312 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$852,652 44
Average amount of Specie	218,278 34
Average amount of Circulation	129,883 00
Average amount of Deposits	691,695 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,946,354 61
Average amount of Specie	707,931 10
Average amount of Circulation	159,278 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,931,082 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$461,744 24
Average amount of Specie	141,306 35
Average amount of Circulation	84,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	357,250 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LOAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,683,003 95
Average amount of Specie	1,089,508 39
Average amount of Circulation	78,499 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,406,618 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$911,451 15
Average amount of Specie	218,258 34
Average amount of Circulation	91,760 00
Average amount of Deposits	594,223 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$954,432 14
Average amount of Specie	262,159 29
Average amount of Circulation	131,019 00
Average amount of Deposits	616,331 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,463,529 00
Average amount of Specie	1,642,185 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,618 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,107,001 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,084,632 22
Average amount of Specie	186,568 95
Average amount of Circulation	239,060 00
Average amount of Deposits	628,741 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,751,793 42
Average amount of Specie	730,712 44
Average amount of Circulation	179,817 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,372,734 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana. Proprietors—Will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by the U. S. Mail steamer *Empire City*, on the 3d of February, inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same, for clearing at the Custom-house. Collections attended to in all parts of

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. A petition was received from sundry persons resident in the Seventeenth Ward, complaining that riotous persons are in the habit of congregating in Tompkins-square, and asking that Policemen be detailed for that locality. The petition was referred.

The following resolutions were offered by Alderman STEVENS, and adopted:

Resolved, That an application be made to the Legislature of the State, at its present session, to amend the Charter of the City of New-York by repealing that part of the 44th section which provides that "no member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member," and by inserting, instead, a provision that members of the Common Council shall each receive $1,000 per annum for his services as such member, and in full compensation therefor.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested immediately to prepare and send to the Legislature a memorial to the foregoing effect.

The following resolution was read and laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Committee on Frauds be and they are hereby authorized to employ a suitable person to act as searcher to the Committee, whose duty it shall be to examine the books in the several Departments regarding the complaints that are now and may be brought before the Committee, at a rate of compensation not to exceed $2 per day.

Communications were received from the Mayor, in relation to the unsafe condition of Pier No. 20, North River; also accompanying reports of the surgeons of the Eighth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Precincts, as to the sanitary condition of the Station-houses; also accompanying a letter from the contractor for oil, and to light the oil-lamps in the City, &c. The several communications were referred.

A communication was received from the Law Department, complaining that members of the Government, upon whom papers in suits have been served, sometimes neglect to report them to the Department. In two cases cited, Alderman Murray received the papers, and kept them, or at least did not send them to the Law Department to be acted upon, and the first knowledge Mr. Busteed had of the existence of the suits was the levying of an execution upon the City property.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to the effect that he had paid $1,191 47 to the City Chamberlain—received for the sale of old materials.

Alderman ADAMS asked, and the Board granted, an increase of two members to the Committee on Frauds.

The President appointed Alderman TUCKER and Alderman TUOHEY.

The report of the Committee on Markets, in favor of allowing farmers and gardeners to use the open space formed by the intersection of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, as a stand to sell country produce, was adopted.

The proposition to appropriate money for the celebration of Washington's birthday was called up, and, after some debate, was laid on the table.

A report was received from the Central Park Commissioners, stating the progress of the work done. The report of the Treasurer sets forth a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board of Commissioners to the 1st of January, 1858:

The total receipts were	$304,050 39
Expenditures	77,881 41
Leaving a balance of	$226,168 98

The Commissioners ask the cordial coöperation of the Common Council to aid them in their important work. The report was ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

City Frauds—Fifty-fourth and Fifty-second-street Cases Continued.

The Standing Committee on Frauds, of the Board of Aldermen, met again in the Library yesterday, Alderman ADAMS in the Chair. The attendance was quite large. As soon as the Committee had organized, the Chairman stated that no new cases would be entertained until the cases reported by Mr. CONOVER, and then under investigation, should have been disposed of. He directed all having new cases to present them, by petition, through the Board of Aldermen. The investigation of the Fifty-fourth-street case was then continued. Mr. F. C. LAIGHT was called. He testified that he had been over-assessed to the amount of $225. Mr. WALTER F. PINCKNEY was called in relation to his proposal to refund portions of the assessments. He stated that he was a Clerk in the Assessments' Department, and that soon after the errors had been discovered by the owners of the property assessed, he was directed to examine the books. He did so, and notified the Contractor, Mr. FARLEY, to return the excess. FARLEY paid him the sum of $946 20. The contract was awarded to Mr. MOURNJOY, and subsequently transferred to FARLEY. On the papers both names appeared, while there was a considerable difference in the amount of their original bids. The witness received the money to pay away, and had done so in several cases. The others could be paid if they called.

Mr. MOURNJOY was called. He said he received the contract at 75 cents, and assigned it to Mr. FARLEY. He declined telling what he received for the conrract from Mr. FARLEY, any further than to acknowledge that he received an equivalent. He could not tell why the contract had not been awarded to Mr. GALAGHER at 20 cents, nor to Mr. ELLIS at 63 cents.

Ex-Alderman MONAGHAN was called in relation to Mr. PINCKNEY'S proposal to return a portion of the money. Mr. MONAGHAN was at the time Chirman of the Committee on Assessments. As soon as the errors were discovered, he called upon Mr. FARLEY to refund the money. Mr. FARLEY acknowledged that he had been overpaid, and said he was "short," but would return the money soon. Mr. FARLEY was called upon several times, and finally he gave the money to Mr. PINCKNEY. The witness thought the money should have been returned to the Bureau of Arrears. It was not paid there, however, because they would not receive any less than the whole amount, which would have been several dollars more. The witness thought the City lost a great deal, from the fact that there were no means provided for the committees to visit localities in which work was done. The consequence was that many works were not examined, and the committees had to take the statements as they came from the surveyors, and his experience led him to believe that the surveying system was the most corrupt of any in the country, and besides that, he believed the surveyors were dishonest. He wished to state, in conclusion, that he believed Mr. PINCKNEY was perfectly honest in what he had done in the matter.

It was here considered important that Mr. RODGERS, who was the contract clerk in the Street Department at the time the contract was made, should be examined, but on inquiry it was discovered that he had gone South.

Mr. S. D. MOULTON was called in relation to filling in Fifty-fourth-street. He said he had resided in that vicinity 25 years, and was familiar with the work that had been done. The filling in required was 15 feet, and he knew that between Fifty-third-street and Lexington-avenue the filling in was not more than 9 feet. He understood, too, that a former contract had been made to fill in there, but it had not been done, although Mr. ELLIS, a brewer there, had paid $80 for it.

The advertisement for the work was read, and showed that the specifications required that the filling in of the sidewalks should be 9 feet. The Fifty-fourth-street case was then adjourned until the attendance of Mr. FARLEY and the Surveyor and Inspector could be secured.

Mr. J. BRICE SMITH presented a written statement in relation to the Fifty-second-street case. It was confirmatory of the verbal statements made at the former meeting. The Committee then adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

THE GREENWICH-STREET MURDER.

Summing Up of Counsel—The Judge's Charge—The Jury Unable to Agree.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The trial of Maurice O'Connell, for the murder of Teresa Spitzlein, was resumed yesterday morning. Shortly before 12 o'clock Mr. Clinton commenced summing up for the defence, and spoke for three hours and a half. He presented all the points that, from the testimony of the witnesses and the physicians examined, both by the prosecution and the defence, could be urged in favor of the accused. He also insisted at great length that he could not be convicted if the Jury found that the deceased had died from any other cause than strangulation, and that she did not die of strangulation was the concurrent testimony of Drs. Gilman and Smith.

After the Court and Jury had taken a recess, Mr. Whiting replied for the prosecution. He spoke for two hours. At twenty-two minutes past 6 o'clock the Judge delivered his charge to the Jury, in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—The prisoner is indicted for the crime of murder. The clause of the Statute under which he is indicted, defines the offence to be the killing of a human being, without intending to produce death, when the prisoner is in the commission of a felony. In connection with this subject there are three things necessary to be proven. 1st, whether death was produced; 2d, whether it was caused by the prisoner; and 3d, whether it was caused while he was in the commission of a felony. In the first question, of the death itself, there can be no dispute; all the witnesses concur in that; of the mode of death, there is, however, considerable difference among the witnesses. The second question is, Was the prisoner present, and was the death occasioned by him? That he was present is beyond dispute. The history of the transaction shows him to have made the proposition for entering the house; not with a reference to what ultimately occurred there; for murder, or the commission of the other outrage, according to the testimony, did not enter into his imagination. He proposed to go thither for the purpose of getting drink, cigars and similar articles without paying for them. The party with whom he was associated entered the house without the consent of the proprietor. The house was closed. Sailor DAN entered, and admitted the others, and immediately on their entering, all the inmates became alarmed at their appearance. Their whole conduct shows this. The prisoner was not among those who went into the bar-room, but remained in the entry or gangway, and the first attack on the members of the household was made by others. The deceased, it appears, was sitting down, and while the prisoner was still in the gangway, Sailor Dan and Toole dragged her into the room where the outrage was alleged to have been committed. Some parties of the house went to find officers; others left for their own rooms. One of the witnesses, who did not enter the saloon with the rest, but who afterwards went in, saw Toole in the act of committing an outrage on a female,—who she was, he did not state. Mrs. Marten saw the prisoner committing an outrage on the person of the deceased. She called her husband, and they both testify that the prisoner committed the act. Deceased afterwards rose from the bed, went to another room, and there in a short time died.

The connection of the prisoner with the transaction depends on the credit we give to the testimony of Marten and his wife. There is no other direct evidence to show his implication in the outrage. If they are to be believed, there can be no question that he committed the act. It is pretended that Mrs. Marten is impeached by one of the witnesses for the defence, a police-officer, who said he would not believe her under oath. But if her testimony is supported in the main fact it is intended to sustain, then it may properly be taken into consideration by you, notwithstanding the impeachment of the officer. Whether it is sustained or not depends on the testimony of other witnesses. It is sustained by her husband, and, partly, by some of the other witnesses. I cannot, therefore, instruct you to reject her evidence. You may do so, if you please, if you do not think her entitled to belief. With regard to any minor differences in the statements of herself and husband, you are not to take them into account. In cases of this kind, witnesses may differ in minor points, without their testimony becoming suspicious.

The next question is whether a rape has been committed. If the female yields her consent, it is no rape. If she resists with all the means which she possesses, be they great or small, it is a rape. A stout, able-bodied woman could, of course, oppose a stronger resistance than a feeble, sickly one. In this case, there was the age of the deceased—forty years, but for some reason appearing more advanced in age—sickly from a complaint with which she was afflicted, and so weak that she died soon after the occurrence. It is in evidence that she refused to consent; also that she opposed being taken into the room, two men being engaged to take her there. With respect to the complicity of the prisoner, it is in evidence, if we believe the witnesses, that he was seen in the commission of the outrage, and with his hand to her throat. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, you are to judge whether the act was committed with her consent or not.

The remaining question is whether death ensued from that cause or not. It is unfortunate that the medical examination was not so entire as it might have been. The doctor who made the *post mortem* examination, informed you that he found no cause of death and that he formed an opinion that it was the result of choking or strangulation, producing congestion of the brain. The physicians examined for the defence differ from the doctor who made the *post mortem* examination, rather in the use of terms, than in the conclusions to which that doctor arrived. But the main question is whether strangulation, as far as it took place, led to the death. If it produced a state in her which produced death, then whether it were congestion or not, if it produced death, either immediately or remotely, then the prisoner is liable. If you think it did not immediately or remotely produce death, then the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal. These, gentlemen, are all the remarks which I think it necessary to make to you in reference to the facts of this case. There are some questions of law which have been submitted to me, which, appear to me to be embraced in this one simple proposition. If you have any doubts about the facts, as they occur to you—any doubt about their being properly applied to the prisoner—any doubt about his being concerned in the murder, if it was a murder—any doubt about his being concerned in the rape, if a rape was committed—if there is any reasonable doubt, then he is entitled to the benefit of it. It is only placing the proposition in a different form. If you are not convinced that the prosecution have made out their case, then you must acquit him. The proposition is a simple one, and yet is very often presented in a way which produces confusion. The prosecution, to convict the prisoner, is bound to satisfy the Jury of all the facts which are necessary to conviction. Each and every one of those facts must be proved to your satisfaction. If they are not so proved, then you are not warranted in finding the prisoner guilty. If you entertain a doubt about any of them, you must give him the benefit of it. But if those facts are made out, beyond reasonable doubt, then it is your duty to convict. I am also asked to say to you that, if the whole theory of this matter, as proved by the witnesses, does not present facts inconsistent with any other theory, then you cannot convict. That is so. It is the same proposition again. But you must be satisfied on the evidence produced to you that the prisoner is the person who has committed the offence, and that all the facts which are necessary to be proved to bring in a verdict of guilty must be proved to your satisfaction.

The Judge, in conclusion, instructed the Jury, whatever their feelings, to lay them aside and arrive only at the truth. They had only one course to follow—the performance of their duty.

The Jury retired to their room at 7 o'clock. At 9 they returned into Court, and asked the Judge what would be the effect of a recommendation to mercy, if a verdict of Guilty should be rendered. The Judge replied that the Court had no power to modify the sentence. Such recommendation could only have weight with the Governor. The Jury then inquired if they could find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter under the indictment. The Judge said that he had neglected to charge them on that point. If they found that the prisoner had caused the death of the deceased while in the commission of a felony, it would then be murder; but if they found that if he caused her death while in the commission of a misdemeanor, such as assault and battery, it would then be manslaughter in the first degree. If the act were one of killing, under circumstances not justifiable by the law, then it would be manslaughter in the fourth degree. They could find for either of these.

A Juror asked what would be the penalty in either of these cases?

The Judge replied that the punishment was not in the province of the Jury. They had to find their verdict irrespective of the penalty. He would say, however, that the punishment for manslaughter in the fourth degree would be much less than for manslaughter in the first degree.

The Jury again retired, and returned in about 15 minutes. The Judge, then, addressing them, said that, on consideration, he could not advise them that a misdemeanor of assault and battery could not be committed on the body of a person who was killed, and, therefore, they could not find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. They must, if they found a rape had been committed, render a verdict of guilty of murder; or they must find for a lesser offence, and convict him of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The Jury then left the Court-room a third time. At 10 o'clock they had not agreed, and the Court took a recess till 9½ o'clock this morning, the Jury remaining locked up for the night.

When they came the second time into Court, they were prepared to find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. It is probable, now, that they will be discharged without agreeing, a majority of their number believing the offence to exceed that of manslaughter in the fourth degree, while the rest are opposed to finding a verdict of guilty of murder.

PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED.—Captain COULTER, of the Twenty-second Ward, received information that a prize-fight was to take place at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, in Lowd's Woods in Sixty-fifth-street, near North River. In anticipation of the event, he stationed squads of men at the different entrances that lead to the Woods to intercept the parties. Finding themselves watched, they turned and went to the dock foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River. Here they were again met by the Police, who arrested one of the principals, named JOHN MURPHY. Some two hundred of the others then dispersed. The stakes were for $500 a side. The name of the other principal has not transpired.

[Advertisement.]

"MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK."—Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU appears to-night at Purdy's National Theatre, in his local drama of this name. Another crowded house may be expected. The extravaganza of "Novelty," and drama of "Will Watch the Smuggler, make up the bill.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT'S THAT SHOUTING!—It is the applause from four thousand joyous voices, that nightly greets that charming American drama, "The Pioneer Patriot," at Barnum's Museum. Have you seen it? If not do so at once to-night. A comedy, &c., at Barnum's this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN TAVERN-KEEPERS.—A writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, speaking of the necessity of a secret detective Police in Brooklyn, thus alludes to some of the tavern-keepers. He says:

I had occasion a few days ago to make a circuit of this city in company with two shrewd and experienced "detectives" from New-York, on a business which, when fully consummated, will create an extraordinary sensation among all classes of the community; and I was astonished at the information (unquestionably authentic, as I have since ascertained) which they communicated to me during my perigrinations in society, in various branches of trade,—some of them occasionally being summoned as jurors in our courts of law,—are marked down in the books of the initiated as escaped convicts chiefly from Norfolk Island and other penal settlements of Great Britain; and here under their various guises pursue their former callings almost undisturbed.

Among these *chevaliers d'industrie* there are no less than eight tavern-keepers who honor Kings county with their presence in the eastern and western districts, three of whom were sentenced to Botany Bay for life, and the remainder to long terms of imprisonment and other degrading penalties. There is not, perhaps, one of the number who is not directly or indirectly connected with some of the extensive burglaries which we constantly read of in the newspapers, but their plans are generally so skillfully contrived as to preclude discovery except by subjugating them to such an espionage as I now suggest. Some of them have amassed considerable property, and keep accounts in banks which doubtless they intend to some future period to rob,—that sort of plunder being a favorite game with most of the gang whenever and wherever an opportunity can be found.

☞ A rumor having obtained currency that REV HENRY WARD BEECHER was about to request leave of absence from his Church for three months for a trip to California for the benefit of his health, an informal meeting of the congregation was held in the lecture room of the Church last evening to consider the matter, and to obtain an expression of opinion on the subject. H. C. BOWEN, Esq., being elected Chairman, briefly explained the object of the meeting. Various propositions were made and discussed, the last of which was to refer the whole matter to a Committee of Three, to report at a future meeting. As there was no one present to speak for Mr. BEECHER, it was not even certain that he desired to leave his charge. By a unanimous vote the further consideration of the subject was indefinitely postponed.

A TRIP BY YOUNG AMERICA.—The boy who has been missing from No. 17 Concord-street, Brooklyn, since Friday last, was found yesterday in Jamaica. The boy is nine years old. Having done something at home for which he feared the displeasure of his father, he started off, got on to the Long Island Railroad cars, and was landed at Jamaica. Here he took board at a public house, and was enjoying himself hugely when discovered by his father yesterday. His appearance in Jamaica attracted considerable attention. An officer of the Railroad Company who saw the boy on Sunday, heard the story of a missing youth upon reaching Brooklyn, and gave the information of his whereabouts.

☞ It is currently reported that recently a cargo of stale oysters has been disposed of in Brooklyn, and that several persons have been made sick by eating them.

BROOKLYN POLICE.—During the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, the Police made 44 arrests, and during the same time 67 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the different Station-houses, as follows:

	Arrests.	Lodgers.
First Precinct	10	16
Second Precinct	2	12
Third Precinct	19	15
Fourth Precinct	1	7
Fifth Precinct	10	3
Sixth Precinct	1	3
Seventh Precinct	0	2
Eighth Precinct	1	0
Ninth Precinct	0	2
Totals	44	67

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn from 23d to the 30th of January, 1858: Males, 50; Females, 40—Total, 90. Men, 19; boys, 31; women, 15; girls, 25.

DISEASES.—Consumption, 12; Stillborn, 10; Convulsions, Marasmus and Disease of the Brain, 6 each; Casualty and Congestion of the Lungs, 5 each; Inflammation of the Lungs, 4; Premature Birth and Scarlet Fever, 3 each; Typhus Fever, Malformation, Abscess, Debility and Croup, 2 each; Cancer, Bilious Fever, Puerperal Fever, Small-Pox, Inflammation of the Liver, Congestion of the Stomach, Intestinal Strangulation, Inflammation of the Throat, Disease of the Heart, Intemperance, Paralysis, Killed, Hemorrhage, Apoplexy, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, 1 each.

AGES.—One year and under, 20; from 1 to 2 years, 9; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 6; from 10 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 6; from 30 to 40 years, 11; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 6; from 70 to 80 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 73; Ireland, 10; Germany, 3; England, 2; Prussia, 1; Portugal, 1.

WM. CLEVELAND, H. O.

BURGLARIES.—A house in Navy-street, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed of property valued at $70, Sunday night.

House No. 121 Remsen-street was robbed, same night, of a gold watch and several articles of jewelry.

CHILD SUFFOCATED.—A child, six weeks old, named WM. MCCANN, was accidentally suffocated in bed by its mother, at No. 373 First-street, Brooklyn, Sunday night last. Coroner SNELL held an inquest.

BROOKLYN COURT.—*Special Term.*—Calendar for this day—Nos. 6, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

The City Court met yesterday morning, and adjourned for one week, without transacting any business.

☞ The Liquor Cases will be commenced in the Circuit Court to-day.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 1.

$10,000 Ohio S. 6s '60	100¾	100 N. Y. Central R. R. c	83½
3,000 Ia. State 5s	84	25 do	83¾
1,500 N. C. State 6s	94	200 do	c 83¾
51,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	150 do	opg 84
5,000 do	b30 84¾	50 do	c 83⅞
5,000 do	b60 84¾	675 Erie Railroad	22⅞
500 N. Y. State 6s	106¾	100 do	b10 23⅛
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	95	100 do	s30 22¾
20,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88⅜	100 do	b10 23
1,000 E. R. R. 3d M. b. '83	79½	25 Hudson River R. R.	19¾
3,000 E. R. C. bds. '71	45	30 do	19⅝
15,000 R. R. R. bs. '86	b3 71	295 do	c 19½
20,000 do	b30 71	75 Mich. Central R. R.	62
15,000 do	b60 71¾	147 do	b3 62⅛
14,000 M. C. R. S p.c. 1st mtg. S. F. conv't. bs.	96	416 Har. R. R.	9¾
5,000 M. So. S. F. bs	69	300 Reading R. R.	58⅜
5,000 do	b60 70	400 do	b10 58⅜
3,000 Ill. C. R. bonds	95¾	5 Third Av. R. R.	99⅜
4,000 do	95⅜	53 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	19⅜
5,000 do	95⅞	175 do	19⅞
9 Ill. C. July R'ts	103⅜	100 do	19⅞
12 do	103¾	25 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	34
1,000 T. H. & Alt. 2d M.	39	10 Panama R. R.	91½
2,000 L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds.	b15 ex in. 43	50 do	btwk 92
5,000 do	b15 42½	5 do	92
2,000 Ch. & R. I. bds	91¾	100 do	92¾
3,000 M. C. 6 per c. bds	85	100 do	b60 92¾
10 M. & M. R. R.	31¾	45 Ill. Cen. R. R.	97
50 do	s10 32	50 do	97⅜
10 Merchants' B. Sp.	106	100 do	b30 97¾
5 Bank of America	108¾	150 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	12
10 Bank of S. of N. Y.	99¾	33 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	90
43 Bank of Commerce	101	375 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80
10 Am Exchange Bk.	102¾	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3 44⅜
30 Ocean Bank	88	200 do	s30 44
90 Shoe and Leather B.	103	730 do	b3 44⅜
5 Artisans' Bank	76½	400 do	b60 44½
57 Merropolitan Bank	104½	200 do	b30 44⅜
121 Far. L. & Trust Co.	49	150 do	s3 44⅜
150 Canton Co.	20¾	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	b10 70¾
5 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	112	100 do	70¾
25 Penn. Coal Co.	73¾	360 do	70⅞
300 Cumb. Coal Co.	15	50 do	71⅛
100 do	s60 15	20 do	b10 71½
200 do	s30 15	50 do	71⅝
375 do	s3 15⅛	150 La Crosse & Mil. R.	11⅜
400 do	b3 15⅜	45 do	11¾
200 do	s30 15⅜	25 do	11⅞
		100 do	12
		100 do	s30 11

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Mo. St. 6s	84½	25 Erie R. R.	23⅛
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70	78	50 do	23¼
2,000 Michigan St. 6s	94½	50 do	b30 23¾
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¾	100 do	b60 23¾
4,500 N. C. State 6s	94	50 do	23
2,000 Illinois F'd Bds.	89	25 Hudson River R. R.	19¾
10,000 Mich. C. R. R. 8 pr c. 1st m. & l'g F. C. b's.	96¾	50 do	b30 20
10,000 R. R. R. b's '86	71	550 Harlem Railroad	9¾
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. b's	42	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	s10 80
3,000 do	b15 42¾	50 do	s10 80¼
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d Mt. Bs.	83	100 do	s10 80⅜
23 Shoe & L. Bank	103¼	150 do	80⅜
10 Bank of Commerce	101	50 do	b60 81
25 Penn. Coal Co.	73½	150 Cleve. & To. R. R.	44¾
10 Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	87½	100 do	b60 45
100 Canton Co.	20¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	71½
400 Cum. Coal Co.	15½	50 do	s3 71
150 do	s3 84	50 do	b45 71½
200 do	opg 84¼	100 La Ge. & M. R. R.	11
25 Mich. Cent. R. R.	64	200 do	11½
		50 do	11¾
		100 do	b60 11¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$8,000 Lexington City 6 ₱ cent. Bds	Int. add. 57
$3,000 Milwaukee and Hori'n R. R. 8s	Int. add. 53¼
$7,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Clev'd 7s	Int. add. 76¾
$10,000 La Crosse and Mil. Railroad 7s	Int. add. 42
$10,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R, 10s	Int. add. 74¾
$2,000 Lee Co. (Iowa) 8 ₱ cent. Bds	Int. add. 62¾
$6,000 Town of Ceresco, (Wis.) 8s	Int. add. 42¾
$2,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add. 79¼
$2,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add. 79
$4,000 New-York City 6 ₱ cent.	Int. add. 99¾
$5,000 Milwaukee and Beloit 8s	Int. add. 23
$500 California 7s	Int. add. 72¾
$3,000 New-York State 6 ₱ ct. stock, '64	Flat 107¾
$13,000 Louisiana 6s	Flat 91¾
$15,000 Louisiana 6s	Flat 91¾
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Flat 91¾
$1,000 Tennessee State 6 ₱ cent. Bds	Int. add. 88¾
$2,000 New-Orleans City 9s	Int. add. 74
$692½ Sacramento City 6s	Int. add. 150
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 43¾
$2,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 43
$2,000 Watertown City 3s	Int. add. 40
$3,000 Han. and St. Joseph R. R. 7s	Int. add. 49¾
$1,180 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	87
50 shares Illinois Central R'd	99¾
100 shares American Timber Bending Co	12
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	96¼
60 shares Pacific Bank	109¾
10 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co	166½
10 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	120
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	93
40 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	129¾
20 shares Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co	125
14 shares Arctic Ins. Co	96
50 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co	110¾
75 shares East River Fire Ins. Co	94½
30 shares North River Fire Ins. Co	152½
25 shares Fulton Ins. Co	115½
30 shares Phenix Bank	105¾
12 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	96
5 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99¾
20 shares Commonwealth Bank	88
16 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	104¾
40 shares National Fire Ins. Co	3
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	68
50 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee	11¾
6 shares Lackawanna Railroad Co	lc.

MONDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 30, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Jan. 23:

Increase in Loans	$1,007,447
Increase in Specie	443,872
Increase in Circulation	33,636
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	953,915

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the Clearing-House exchanges of the week, which averaged $13,519,330 per day, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 31, 1857.	Jan. 30, 1858.	Jan. 23, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$65,300,000	$65,300,000
Loans	111,785,333	102,180,089	101,172,642
Specie	12,191,825	31,273,023	30,829,151
Circulation	8,024,948	6,369,678	6,336,042
Gross Deposits	92,466,236	83,997,081	82,598,598
Exchanged	25,224,566	13,519,330	13,074,762
Undrawn	67,241,670	70,477,751	69,523,836
In Sub-Treasury	12,914,498	3,285,510	3,073,740

The Statement results much as was anticipated. The movement gains strength in every department, and though the Loans are still very considerably below the relative ability of the Banks to discount, there is a moderate increase this week, as last, though barely equal to the additions constantly making to the deposit line. The relative employment of Capital and Deposits now and this time last year, is thus marked:

1857, Jan. 31—Capital and Deposits		$126,504,670
Invested in Loans	$111,785,333	
Held in Specie	12,191,825	
		$123,977,158
1858, Jan. 30—Capital and Deposits		$135,777,751
Invested in Loans	$102,180,089	
Held in Specie	31,273,023	
		$133,453,112

The Bullion Brokers to-day confirm our estimate of the export demand for Gold for Wednesday's steamer, about $2,000,000, which can be the more readily spared by the Banks, as the unprecedented average of this afternoon, **$31,273,023**, is at present a rising one, and the amount actually held is believed to be about $32,000,000. The inquiry for bills to-day is not active, though the rates for select names are firm, and there is less transient exchange offering than last week. London, 109½@110; France, 5.17½@5.15. The market for Money is easy to-day. In stock values, there is more disposition to hypothecate State and other dividend securities for a still further advance through the Spring, and this in turn adds to the line of demand loans at bank.

This has been the strongest market day of the season on the Stock Exchange; not so much in the rate of additional advance since the close of last week—although this was 1@3 ₱ cent. in a number of instances—as in the magnitude, character and general distribution of the business done. The demand was more buoyant at the early Board, though the highest terms were made at the opening of the afternoon session. The closing bids, after the adjournment, were slightly less firm, though indicative of nothing more than a temporary lull after an unusually active business and some realizing. The general course of the market, as compared with Saturday, is thus shown on some of the leading stocks:

New-York Central rose from 83 to 84¼, and closed 83¾.

New-York and Erie from 22¾ to 23¾, and closed 23.

Reading, from 58 to 59½, and closed 58¾.

Toledo, from 43⅛ to 45, buyer 60 days.

Galena, from 77 to 80¾, and closed firm.

Rock Island, from 69¼ to 71, and closed firm.

New-York Central Sixes sold up to 88½ ₱ cent.

La Crosse Land Grant left off 42 ex div.

Tennessee Sixes, 89½@89¾ ₱ cent.

Missouris, steady at 84⅜ ₱ cent.

The amount of business in State and Railway Bonds was over $300,000 at the Board of Brokers, besides some considerable sales by Auction on the Merchants' Exchange.

The severe illness of Mr. JOHN I. PALMER, of the Merchants' Bank, noticed a few days ago, we regret to hear, terminated in his decease this morning, at 11 o'clock. Mr. PALMER'S relations with the Merchants' Bank were of thirty years' standing. He was warmly esteemed by his acquaintances for his amiable and upright personal qualities, and had the confidence of the community, in a very eminent degree, in all his official trusts. He lived to the age of 79 years.

The half-yearly dividend of the Manhattan Bank is 4 ₱ cent., payable to-morrow.

The following paragraph, in relation to the California State Debt, in the San Francisco *Herald* of Jan. 5, escaped attention on the arrival of the mail last week:

"From Sacramento we have the information that the Supreme Court have decided that the mode adopted at the last election for the assumption of the State debt was legal, and that the opinion will be published on the arrival of Judge BURNETT from his seat, at San José, in the County of Santa Clara. By this decision the last and only remaining question relating to the assumption of the debt, viz.: The mode adopted, has been definitely settled, and no further doubt or cavil is possible. That the people, by a majority vote, could legalize the debt, was never questioned in any quarter entitled to consideration; but in financial matters, all must be clear and plain, and, as the point was raised, a judicial opinion was rendered necessary. From the commencement, we were confident that the Court would decide just as they have. The new writs will now be immediately issued."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BANKS, JAN. 1858.

Capital	$1,052,085	Discounts	$1,399,028
Circulation	315,929	Specie	310,647
Deposits	739,286	Real Estate	168,663
Due Banks	149,443	Stocks	109,329
Dividends unpaid	26,938	Due by Banks	163,667
Surplus, &c	73,837	Bank notes, &c	133,459
		Losses, &c	17,670
		Deficiency, &c	44,140
Total	$2,337,536	Total	$2,337,536

U. S. TREASURY BALANCES—CLOSE OF JANUARY.

Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Assistant-Treasurer, Boston, Mass	$855
Assistant-Treasurer, New-York	98,474
Assistant-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa	431,290
Assistant-Treasurer, Charleston, S. C	91,463
Assistant-Treasurer, New-Orleans, La	38,238
Assistant-Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo	291,403
Depositary at Buffalo, N. Y	295,391
Depositary at Baltimore, Md	1,204
Depositary at Richmond, Va	83,824
Depositary at Norfolk, Va	14,886
Depositary at Wilmington, N. C	6,248
Depositary at Savannah, Ga	1,550
Depositary at Mobile, Ala	44,844
Depositary at Nashville, Tenn	60,652
Depositary at Cincinnati, Ohio	4,538
Depositary at Pittsburg, Pa	9,733
Depositary at Louisville, Ky	14,037
Depositary at Galveston, Texas	3,818
Depositary at Cincinnati (late)	1,706
Depositary at Dubuque, Iowa	20
Depositary at Little Rock, Ark	10,531
Depositary at Chicago, Ill	84,522
Depositary at Detroit, Mich	22,620
Depositary at Tallahasse, Fla	4,780
Depositary at Oregon City, Oregon	1,404
Assay Office, New-York	1,774
Mint, Philadelphia, Pa	422,513
Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C	1,766,704
Branch Mint, Dahlonega, Ga	32,000
Branch Mint, New-Orleans, La	27,950
Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal	489,267
	1,000,000
Total	$5,369,360
Less,